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## THE IRISH CHURCH.

ADMIRERS of inconsistencies in English political life are fond of pointing out that the bill for the Emancipation of the Catholics was brought in by that great Tory leader the Duke of Wellington, while Sir Robert Peel converted himself from Conservatism for the especial purpose of proposing and carrying the Repeal of the Corn Laws. But Mr. Disraeli would be in want of no such precedents if he should at any time resolve to deal with the Irish Church as Sir Robert Peel dealt with

the corn laws and the Duke of Wellington with Catholic disabilities. Mr. Disraeli has condemned the existence of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland as an anomaly, an absurdity, an injustice, an insult—he has, in short, said everything that could be said against it; and that his denunciation may not be forgotten, even by himself, Earl Russell has quoted it for him in his recent letter on Irish affairs. Nevertheless, it was not to help Mr. Disraeli to pass what so many of them look upon as the next thing to

a revolutionary measure, that the leading Conservatives have acquiesced in Mr. Disraeli's appointment to the highest office in the Government, and have, with few exceptions, resolved to support him in that position. It is a good sign, perhaps, that the extreme members of the Conservative party—the men who could not bring themselves to support a bill for the reduction of the franchise on any terms—still refuse to be reconciled to Mr. Disraeli. He is at least not so heavily weighted as he would have been had Viscount Cranborne and



INAUGURATION OF THE NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN HYDE PARK BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.



General Peel consented to join his Government. On the other hand, and on the other side, it is significant, in connection with the question of the Irish Church, that Lord Cairns should have accepted the Chancellorship, Lord Cairns having been always the advocate of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland. Numbers of Englishmen, who have never set foot in Ireland, would dispose of the Irish Church Establishment in a very summary manner. Yet it is certain that, in doing so, the English Government would, for a time at least, alienate the sympathies of the only class of the population on whose support it can, at all times, rely. This, to theoretical politicians, who consider the claims of abstract justice alone without troubling themselves about consequences, would matter but little; but a Government cannot be expected, all the same, to take steps which it believes would lead to its own overthrow. The answer to this argument is, that the majority of the Irish population is profoundly disaffected—without being actually rebellious—at the present moment; and that it is far better to cultivate the goodwill of the Catholic Irish through a system of justice than that of the Protestant Irish through a system which is flagrantly unjust.

The Irish Church, as it now stands, is a subject about which the three great sections of the Irish population are constantly engaged in a sort of triangular duel. The Protestants of the "United Church of Great Britain and Ireland" have both the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians opposed to them—Roman Catholics and Presbyterians feeling alike that the endowment of the Protestant Episcopal Church places them at a disadvantage, and in a position of marked inferiority. Then, as "Papists," the Catholic Irish have both the Presbyterians and the Protestant Episcopalians for antagonists. Whether there is any point on which the Irish of the Establishment are disposed to join the Roman Catholics in order to crush the Presbyterians we cannot say; but the great battle is, no doubt, between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants of the Establishment, the Presbyterians taking a shot now on one side, now on the other, according to circumstances. This much is quite certain, that the destruction of the Establishment would be equally gratifying to the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians.

Then, however, there are the English to be considered; for the so-called Irish Church is "the United Church of England and Ireland." "If you touch the corn you touch the cotton," said Thackeray's great type of the club snob (more properly the club bore) in the days of the great free-trade agitation; and it is a commonplace at this moment to say that you cannot destroy the Church of Ireland without exposing the Church of England also to ruin. So much the worse for the Church of England. But though the English Dissenters would, no doubt, profit by the downfall of the Established Church in Ireland to endeavour to overthrow it in England also, it is not at all certain that their attack would be successful. At all events, the Establishment in England is strong by the importance, and also by the numbers, of those who belong to it; and its existence cannot be looked upon as a grievance in the sense in which the existence of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland is felt as a grievance by the whole of the Roman Catholic population. There are millions, both in Scotland and in England, who are opposed to all Establishments; but the Presbyterian Establishment in Scotland and the Episcopalian Establishment in England are not so repugnant to the general religious feeling among the Scotch and among the English as that symbol of foreign conquest and foreign persecution, the Church of Ireland, "as by law established," is to the great mass of the Irish people.

It is quite certain that the question of the continued existence of the Irish Church in its present shape will be brought forward without further delay. Fenianism will meet with a reward it did not deserve; and the Government—the present Government, or some other, if the one now in power should prove unequal to the situation—will accord to Ireland mutinous that careful attention which it never would have accorded to Ireland peaceful and obedient. Some of our contemporaries are already discussing as to what is to be done with the revenues of the Irish Church. It cannot be said that this is counting chickens before they are hatched; but it is counting and apportioning eggs before it is known whether they are or are not to be definitively removed from the nest. Some of the abolitionists are in favour of dividing the Church property among the Roman Catholics, Protestant Episcopalians, and Presbyterians of Ireland. Others would confiscate it absolutely, and apply the revenues to secular purposes. But, whatever may become of its property, the Established Church in Ireland, on its present footing as the dominant Church of the few over the many, is evidently doomed.

#### A NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN.

ON the north side of Hyde Park, and about a hundred yards west of the Marble Arch, stands a new Gothic structure, resembling one of the Eleanor crosses. It is a drinking-fountain, the gift of the Maharajah Murza Vijayram Gujaputty Raj Munca Sooltan Bahadoor of Vizianagram, a Prince who has long been renowned in his own land for acts of benevolence and public utility. Last Saturday, at noon, rather fortunately before the heavy rain of the day had begun in earnest, this handsome addition to an ornamental spot of the metropolis was formally tendered to her Majesty the Queen, in the person of her representative, the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness was surrounded by a group of gentlemen, among whom were Lord Harris; Sir Stafford Northcote; Lord John Manners, M.P.; the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Mr. S. Gurney, M.P.; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Sir C. Trevelyan, Mr. Joseph Stansfeld, the Hon. F. Byng, Mr. C. R. Pelly, Captain J. Eastwick, Dr. Bate, Mr. George Russell, and several Hindoo gentlemen, whose Eastern features and attire gave interest to the scene within the neat quadrangle which incloses the fountain.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Archbishop of

Canterbury, after which Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., as chairman of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association, presented the Duke of Cambridge with an address, and made the formal transfer of the property to the Crown. His Royal Highness replied as follows:—"I must say that I think our hearty thanks are due both to the Maharajah, to whom the metropolis is indebted for this handsome fountain, and to those who have carried out his wishes. As regards the object itself, I may observe that this is one of those social advantages which have been thought desirable and necessary in recent years; and the public at large, particularly in the large towns of the country and in the metropolis, must be much gratified at the expense and trouble bestowed on the erection of this fountain. It is certainly one of the handsomest fountains that we have seen, and the erection of it must tend indirectly to the social benefit of our poorer fellow-countrymen. If there be one vice more terrible than another in this world it is that of drunkenness. I do not say that the creation of fountains will put a stop to that vice; but I certainly think that the tendency of such structures is to mitigate the evil, and anything which does that must be a great public benefit. There is nothing, perhaps, that has produced greater disaster to our species, and the lessening of such an evil by presenting such agreeable spectacles as that before us is a cause for general rejoicing."

Lord Harris, on behalf of the Maharajah, thanked his Royal Highness for the honour he had done him by presiding on the occasion. The Duke then walked up to the fountain, and, taking a draught of the water, declared the opening complete.

The height of the erection is 47 ft., and its elegance has met very general approbation. The architect, Mr. Robert Keirle, forwarded his designs to India for the inspection of the benevolent donor, whose approval of the drawings was afterwards ratified by her Majesty the Queen. On a scroll of the masonry appears the inscription "Ever loyal," a motto adopted in 1858 by the Maharajah, from an engraved ring presented to him after the troublous times of the Indian mutiny, by Lord Harris, then Governor of Madras.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a journey through North Germany. His Imperial Highness's absence is expected to extend over several weeks.

An Imperial decree announces the abrogation of the 18th article of the commercial treaty between France and Mecklenburg. The concessions accorded by the Zollverein to France are a reduction to 20f. of the duty on the 100 kilogrammes of wine in casks and bottles, and to 20 per cent on cotton tissues, light transparent, white or prepared, and 8f. 75c. on various other articles.

Another decree approves the declaration signed on Feb. 21, 1868, between France and Italy, concerning the privileges granted to French subjects in Italy and to Italian subjects in France. The subjects of either country shall be respectively exempt from all service in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all judicial or municipal functions, forced loans, and military requisitions, &c.

A Ministerial ordinance, signed by Marshal Niel, dated Feb. 18, 1868, fixes the price of exemption from military service for 1869 at 2500f.

The *Pays* has now taken up the charge against the journals, and asserts that it has proof in its hands that several papers sold their support to foreign Governments, and offers to publish the said proofs provided the papers implicated will undertake not to prosecute it for defamation. The *Débats* and *Liberté* have responded to the challenge, and others declare their readiness to give the required pledge provided the documents produced are proved to be authentic—that is, that the *Pays* is not guilty of forgery.

#### ITALY.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies is engaged in a debate on the important question of withdrawing the forced currency. Various plans for effecting so desirable an object have been proposed by different members.

Bavaria has joined the navigation treaty, concluded Oct. 14, 1867, between Italy and the North German Confederation.

#### PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia last Saturday closed the session of the Chambers. In his speech from the throne, his Majesty expressed his satisfaction that important measures had been passed mainly by the joint action of the Government and of the representatives of the country. He thanked both Chambers of the Diet for the readiness which they had displayed in voting additional grants for the maintenance of the dignity of the Crown. The King then alluded to the measures which had been adopted to alleviate the distress in the province of East Prussia, and for the establishment of a provincial fund for Hanover. His Majesty also referred to the unanimity of views displayed by the Chambers and the Government respecting the compensation treaties concluded with the former rulers of Hanover and Nassau, and added:—"My Government, as regards its foreign relations, has incessantly endeavoured to exercise its influence for the preservation and consolidation of the peace of Europe, and I may state with satisfaction that those endeavours, inasmuch as they were participated in by the Governments of foreign Powers in the most friendly and conciliatory manner, bore within themselves the guarantee of success."

A Royal decree has been issued concerning the sequestration of the private fortune of King George of Hanover; and the Supreme Court has decided on proceeding against the King's Minister at Hietzing, Count Platen, on a charge of high treason.

#### AUSTRIA.

Last Saturday the Austrian delegation adopted the proposal of the Committee that 76,000,000 florins should be granted for the maintenance of the army, together with resolutions that a corresponding reorganisation in the army and administration should be effected, even previous to the next budget being brought in. The proposals for the abolition of military jurisdiction in civil affairs were referred to a committee of thirty. The Hungarian delegation has again sanctioned the complete expenses of the Austrian Minister at Rome. Baron Benst stated that the Ministry were engaged in the reorganisation of the Austrian Consulate system. The Reichsrath Committee upon the budget has sanctioned the special outlay for the conversion of firearms and granted funds for the purchase of 250,000 new breech-loaders.

#### CRETE.

The Athens journals again publish news from Candia, according to which several encounters have recently taken place between the Turkish troops and the insurgents. The latter had attacked the Turks at Prosjalo, and the engagement lasted a whole day, several being killed and wounded on both sides.

At Mirabello a body of Turks who were advancing towards Heracleon were also attacked by the insurgents. The Turkish authorities are said to have asked for reinforcements from Constantinople.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

The House of Representatives has adopted the article of impeachment charging President Johnson with having violated the Tenure of Office Act by his order removing Mr. Stanton from the Secretaryship of War, and appointing Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas as his successor, without the consent of the Senate. The House has also adopted another impeachment article, charging the President with having violated the Army Bill by trying to induce General Emory to obey orders not sent through General Grant, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Further, the House of Representatives has adopted impeachment articles charging President Johnson with high crime in having denounced and denied in public speeches the legality of the action of Congress. A Committee of the House of Representatives presented the articles of impeachment to the Senate on Wednesday.

It is reported that a warrant for the arrest of Adjutant-General

Thomas for violation of the Tenure of Office Act has been applied for at the Supreme Court.

Mr. Johnson has nominated Major-General G. W. Thomas brevet Lieutenant-General and brevet General, and appointed him to the new military district of the Atlantic, a post and a rank declined by General Sherman.

The Senate has passed a bill for effecting the gradual reduction of the army. The House of Representatives has voted an appropriation of 50,000 dols. for the relief of American citizens imprisoned in foreign countries and subsequently discharged. The judiciary committee of the Senate has reported, declaring that a simple majority of votes shall decide all elections under the Reconstruction Act; also a bill declaring that the jurisdiction of the national civil courts does not extend to political questions.

#### THE LAST ROW IN THE FRENCH CORPS LEGISLATIF.

AT the sitting of the French Legislative Body on Monday, M. Havin, amid much interruption, announced that the jury of honour had declared the charges of venality made against several of the papers by M. Kervegren to be false and calumnious. M. Du Miral occupied the President's chair. On the Ministerial bench Ministers mustered in full force. There was the Keeper of the Seals, M. Baroche; the President of the Privy Council, M. Vuitry; the Minister of the Interior, M. Pinard; the Minister of Public Works, M. Forcade de la Roquette, &c. As to obtaining admittance to the tribunal, those only experienced in difficult sieges, such as Sebastopol, &c., accomplished the feat of securing a place in the front row, and the heat in the galleries and crowd prevented any possibility of hearing from those remote parts of the buildings. M. le President du Miral, after the usual preliminary forms, inquired who wished to address the House. M. Havin immediately replied. M. du Miral—"M. Havin is to make an observation as to the *procès-verbal*." M. Havin (reading from the tribune)—"Gentlemen, I shall not take undue advantage of your time. We no longer require to read to you the sentence of the *jury d'honneur* (Exclamations and interruptions). You all know it; but I will claim a right (Confusion, and several voices, "That's enough." One member remarked, "But that is not speaking on the *procès-verbal*." Another, "It does not concern us"). M. Emile Ollivier—"Speak on. We all listened to the attack and approved of it. We ought to listen to the reply." M. Havin—"But I only claim a right" (Again interrupted by cries of "No, no; enough"). M. Havin vainly tried to make himself heard. The only words which reached the reporters were, "You cannot prevent my speaking, for you do not know what I have to say." M. Fould here remarked with truth that the *Moniteur* would not be able to reproduce a speech which no one had heard. M. Havin—"I am only fulfilling a duty" (Several voices, from the Opposition benches, "Speak, speak," which M. Havin vainly endeavoured to do). "You perceive," said the President, "the House does not wish the incident continued." M. Belmontel, a member of the majority, here requested the House to listen. However, the noise, confusion, &c., increased. Amidst cries, shouts, and deafening confusion, M. du Miral managed to make himself heard—"I must consult the Chamber. You cannot, M. Havin, impose yourself on its attention." "Consult the Chamber," then shouted the Majority. "Certainly," replied the President, "I don't understand," replied M. Havin, "upon what grounds you consult the Chamber." "I granted you leave to speak, but I cannot continue that leave in spite of the feeling of the House," said M. du Miral. "I beg your pardon M. le President," commenced M. Havin. "One has always a right to speak on the *procès-verbal*," remarked Glais-Bizoin. M. du Miral—"I consult the Chamber as to whether the House is desirous that this incident should be continued. ('I protest,' from M. Havin.) You asked for liberty to speak on the subject of the *procès-verbal*; but it is impossible for me to allow you to do so against the formal wishes of the Chamber. I can but adopt one course, and that is to consult it." ("Yes, yes," from the Majority, and "No, no," from the Opposition). M. Havin—"You need not consult the House, for I shall quit the tribune." M. Eugène Pelletan, amidst tremendous noise, managed to make himself heard—"The Majority listens to calumnies, but refuses to hear the refutation!" (Several voices—"The order of the day.") M. Emile Ollivier—"Gentlemen, you set an odious example" (Confusion). M. du Miral—"You have no further remark to make on the *procès-verbal*?" M. Leopold Javal and several Deputies—"We have not heard one word as yet." M. Havin—"No one listened." M. Emile Ollivier—"We heard nothing." M. Fould—"The stenographers could not hear." M. Simon rose, but failed to obtain a hearing. M. Pelletan—"We wish to speak on the *procès-verbal*." A voice from the left—"It's M. Jules Simon who wishes to speak." Jules Simon—"I do not know whether M. Havin has concluded his speech." The President—"M. Havin left the tribune of his own free will" (Interruption from the Opposition). Eugène Pelletan and several Deputies of the left—"No, no; not of his own free will." (Numerous cries of "Yes, yes.") M. Havin again ascended the tribune—"Gentlemen, the President has just said that I quitted this tribune voluntarily" ("Speak," "No, no," "The order of the day," shouts, confusion). Several members—"Consult the House." The President—"It's but a moment since I stated that M. Havin of his own free will quitted the tribune (cries of "No, no," "Yes, certainly"). From the moment that M. Havin commenced his explanations the House manifested in unmistakable language its determination not to allow him to proceed with his speech." M. Pelletan—"The House had no right to do so." M. Havin—"I ask for permission to speak on a question concerning myself." The President then requested the House to listen, which request gave rise to a tremendous scene. M. Pelletan—"The President is not even listened to." M. Havin—"I had begun to read my statement, which refers simply to the incident which occurred at the close of the last debate (tremendous noise). Will you, at least, allow me to give you an explanation? I only ask to be allowed to explain. I had begun to"—(A row). Garnier Pages—"Go on, M. Havin." M. Havin—"Gentlemen, such tyranny is unfair. I am only using my right" (Noise increases; "The order of the day"). M. Havin—"I was saying to the House"—("The question of the day!") M. le President—"You see the House will not listen to you any longer." "It is no matter," replied M. Havin, "what its wishes may be, its duty is to listen." The President—"The House has a right to put an end to a debate whenever it may please" (Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes"). The President then, having consulted the House, proceeded to read the "order of the day." M. Emile Ollivier—"Because we are few in number it by no means follows that we are in the wrong." M. Jules Simon then, in a calm and moderate speech, endeavoured to prove that M. le Baron Jerome David had infringed the laws of the Chamber by breaking up the House, as he did last Monday, without previously consulting the House.

MR. SEWARD has issued a circular advising all American citizens visiting the United Kingdom during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland to procure passports from the State Department.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.—Telegraphic information has been received at the India Office from Sir Robert Napier, at Attegrat. Up to Jan. 17 the prisoners at Magdala were safe and well. The European prisoners with King Theodore were being escorted to Magdala by a military detachment. The King had not reached Magdala; but, by abandoning his encumbrances, could easily do so. Nothing was known of the King's views or purposes. A telegram from Mr. Reuter's office says that it was rumoured at Suez that Menelek, King of Shoa, was again advancing on Magdala with a force of 40,000 men. A telegram from Sir R. Napier to Sir Stafford Northcote gives a hint that such a step was probable. But that telegram as to its other news is of very old date.

THE SCOTCH REFORM BILL.—A number of the Scotch Liberal members have agreed upon an instruction (to be moved by Mr. Baxter) to the Committee on the Scotch Reform Bill, regarding the source whence the seven new seats are to come:—"That it be an instruction to the Committee, instead of adding to the numbers of the House, that they have power to disfranchise the seven boroughs in England which by the Census of 1861 had the smallest population." These boroughs are—Arundel (2498), Ashburton (3962), Houlton (3301), Lyme Regis (3215), Thetford (4298), Dartmouth (4444), and Wells (4648). The registered electors of these boroughs number respectively 185, 279, 280, 243, 219, 254, and 315.



## REPORT OF THE SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

WITHIN the last ten years there have been three Commissions engaged in inquiring into the means of education which exist in this country, and in gathering materials for a comparison of our own schools with those which are maintained in various parts of the Continent and in the United States. The first of these Commissions, with the Duke of Newcastle at its head, confined its labours to the subject of popular education; the second, under Lord Clarendon, inquired into the state of the nine chief public schools; the third, of which Lord Taunton was chairman, and which included men of almost every variety of opinion, was occupied with a wider sphere than either of the other two, and nearly three years have elapsed since it entered upon its duties. It had to investigate the entire field of middle-class education, and even a cursory review of its protracted labours is sufficient to show the thoroughness with which its work has been accomplished. No department of the great subject has been left unexplored. Every class of school within the range of the Commission's action has been investigated, and the result is that a mass of information has been accumulated greater and more valuable than has previously been laid before the public. Persons unconnected with the management of schools, but known to take a special interest in the subject of education, have been invited to express their opinions, and those opinions fill a volume. Two other volumes are devoted to the evidence of witnesses, and still eleven others are assigned to the reports of Assistant Commissioners who were dispatched to all parts of England to pursue local inquiries. Altogether, twenty volumes will scarcely contain the materials which the Commission have collected, and of these only the first, containing the general conclusions and recommendations of the Commission, is at present prepared for publication.

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

In the class of secondary schools, the deficiency is found to be very great, and the quality of education often inferior.

The endowed schools are not by any means the best. "Of all the endowed schools in the country," the Commission report, "there is hardly one which is both entirely subject to the public voice and devoted without restriction to the public good." The aim of the founders has been frustrated by the want of competent control, and the schools, when they fail to do good, do harm. There are altogether about 3000 of them in England. Few of them are as rich as Christ's Hospital, which has a net income of between £40,000 and £50,000, besides a valuable site and large buildings at a nominal rental. Eight on which the Commission report—it must be remembered that the nine chief schools are not touched upon—have incomes exceeding £2000 a year, thirteen have at least £1000, fifty-five an income of £500, and 222 not less than £100. Most counties have endowments ranging between £1000 and £4000 a year; but Lancashire has over £7000, Lancashire nearly £9000, while Cornwall has less than £400. There are 304 towns, of more than 2000 inhabitants, which have endowments for a grammar or other secondary school, and there are 228 towns of that size without any such endowments.

These schools vary greatly, both in respect to the education they offer and to the class of scholars who attend them. They are governed upon old statutes and old traditions; and strange regulations, fitted to times and habits widely different from ours, still linger. In one school (at Witton, Norwich) the founder directs the boys to have a "barring out" on holidays. Dean Colet directs that the boys shall use wax candles in their studies, at the expense of their friends. They are not now such schools as their founders intended them to be, and "exhibit neither the will of the dead for their time, nor the will of the living for our time." And again the Commission say, "they are not such schools as would be established by a Judge of the Court of Chancery who was putting into execution his own views of the best means of education; they are not such schools as the inhabitants of the locality would most desire." In substantiation of these conclusions the Commission inquire with some minuteness into the wishes and intentions of the founders of various schools, and point out how they have been frustrated by the lapse of time or lack of good management. To this part of the report is appended a list of all the grammar and other secondary schools in England, arranged in chronological order, and with the nature and limitations of the original foundation of each briefly indicated. This valuable list occupies fifty-three pages.

The grammar-schools were intended to fit boys for the Universities. In this they fail. The total number of endowed schools which send boys to the Universities is only 165. The results of every kind are extremely unsatisfactory. The religious instruction given is usually in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England; but this is not often enforced to the exclusion of Nonconformist scholars. The plan of an indiscriminate gratuitous admission is condemned by the Commission, on several grounds, as helping to cause the inefficiency of which they complain. Fees should be levied, but only on a moderate scale. There is often no entrance examination worthy of the name, which also lowers the tone of the schools. In King Edward the Second's School, at Birmingham, Mr. Green (Assistant Commissioner) found a boy of fourteen who spelt "wrong" "roung"; who did not know the name of any river in England, or of any English King but Charles I.; or the capital of Scotland, Ireland, or France; or how much 80d. made. "He had been trained at a private school, where sixty-five boys were taught by only one master." At Christ's Hospital the experience was somewhat similar. Of fifty-two boys newly admitted, most of them were ill-taught and backward for their age; they had received no proper preparatory education, and a very simple examination for admission would have caused the rejection of most of them. At the Doncaster Grammar-school, on the other hand, admission and subsequent progress depend upon competitive examinations, and the plan has been quite successful. The Commission would, then, have the schools properly graded, an entrance examination for all, and generally the principles carried out which were laid down in their remarks upon the kind of education now desirable in England. The imposition of capitation fees and the affiliation of schools are also necessary measures of reform. It is necessary that far greater care should be taken in the choice of masters, and the Commission illustrate this by mentioning the cases of several schoolmasters whom their assistants visited. At Bosworth, where the school has an income of £792 a year, the head master taught three boarders, and no others, and the under master "only attended when he chose." At Thame (income, £300) there were two masters and one boy in the school. Reading had three scholars (the school has since been reorganised). These instances were surpassed at Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon, where the master (he died last year) told Mr. Fearon that no pupils at all had attended the school during the thirty odd years that he had been master. At Botsdale there were six pupils, whom the master sent to a private school at his own expense, and lived in the schoolhouse without doing any work whatever. This had gone on for forty years. A similar arrangement exists at Coxwold, and at Snaresdon "the master chiefly occupied himself in farming eight acres of the school land." In two schools the masters were very deaf; in another he was almost helpless from paralysis. In many instances the schoolmasters held appointments of civil offices which prevented them giving due time to the discharge of their proper duties.

At Hanley Castle, Mr. Bryce reports an endowment of £247 gross, with a master's house which affords education to some forty boys, one-half of them so ill taught that at twenty years of age they will be unable to read or write. Penwortham has an endowment for grammar of £966 a year, and only twenty grammar boys; Butterwick, with £312, has two learning the declensions; Humberstone, with £737 a year, has five or six; Bosworth, with £1120 a year, has three boys learning grammar.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

The third part of the report contains suggestions for the future. Chapter 5 treats of eight wealthy foundations—Christ's Hospital, Birmingham and Bedford, and others—each having annual incomes of £2000 and upwards, with recommendations for their future ad-

ministration. These instances serve to embody in definite cases the general recommendations. Chapter 7 contains the general recommendations of the Commissioners—first, the nature of the improvements immediately required; secondly, the machinery by which present reforms may be carried into effect and future progress provided for. Two fundamental principles pervade the report—gradation and responsibility. The first chapter begins by setting out a definition of the three grades of secondary education needed in England. The first is desired by those who are going to the University, or who, on other grounds, wish to carry on school education till eighteen years of age or later; the second, by those who, desiring a liberal as well as useful education, are unable to carry school life beyond the age of sixteen, but commence either technical or professional study or enter upon some kind of practice or apprenticeship at that age. The third demand is that of those whose school life terminates at fourteen or thereabouts. This class, though of lower social rank, is so numerous as to be equally important with both the others. The Commissioners estimate that for every 1000 of the population, in towns at least, there should be provision ultimately for not less than sixteen boys; that in every town large enough to maintain a day-school there should be at once provision for ten boys per 1000 of population, with power of extension; and that of the presumed demand one half at least should be assigned to the requirements of scholars of the third grade. The most urgent educational need of the country is good schools of the third grade. The Commissioners can hardly point to more than two good schools of the kind—viz., the Bristol Trade School and Hele's School at Exeter. They point out that in the whole of the manufacturing districts of the midland and the north there is hardly a single satisfactory public school of the kind. In close connection with the subject of gradation is that of exhibitions. The Commissioners propose to increase greatly the number of exhibitions, and to make them tenable, not only at Universities but at places of professional education, such as medical schools. But they propose to substitute to a great extent for the fixed salaries now payable to masters a system of exhibitions tenable at superior schools, and open to scholars at schools of a lower grade. The Commissioners discuss fully the curriculum of studies suited to different schools. They show great unwillingness to follow the example of Continental States by laying down an exact programme of studies to be followed in each grade of school; but the report speaks definitely on certain points:—1. The paramount importance of elementary studies generally, and especially of arithmetic, as the preparation alike for mathematics, science, and commercial business, and even as paving the way for accuracy in language. 2. The educational value of language in general—and in particular of Latin—as a link between the grades and the means of keeping open a doorway to the poor, that they may work their way up to the highest liberal education; they also strongly advocate the systematic study of English, though admitting the difficulty of teaching it well. 3. On the subject of mathematics, they review the claims of Euclid, and recommend that some easier form of geometry, with practical applications, should be adopted. The subject of religious instruction is carefully treated. A great weight of evidence is adduced to show that parents desire religious teaching in schools; but they do not always, or even generally, care for its being denominational; and they claim a right to withdraw their children from what they disapprove. The Commissioners conclude that neither exclusive religious teaching nor secular schools will generally meet the wishes of parents; but that the right course is to continue religious teaching on a recognised basis, with a well-defined conscience clause and a right of appeal to a higher tribunal. The information about endowed schools is arranged under the heads of "Scholars and kind of Education," "Masters," "Governors," "Sites of Buildings." It is shown that the grammar schools as they now are "neither exhibit the will of the dead for their time nor the will of the living for our time, but the result of a futile attempt, in moulding for the use of the present what was given for the use of the present, to employ as exclusively as might be the 'dead hand' of the past." The third chapter gives a geographical sketch of the distribution of endowments. In the case of Christ's Hospital the Commissioners regard it as a national, not as a metropolitan, institution, so far as boys are concerned, and propose to open it to competition on certain conditions, among all the third-grade schools in England.

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

To the subject of the education of girls a special chapter of this report is devoted. The Commission first insist upon the great importance of making proper provision for female education, and then point out the general defects in the present system. They sum them up thus:—"Want of thoroughness and foundation; want of system; slovenliness and showy superficiality; inattention to rudiments; undue time given to accomplishments, and those not taught intelligently or in any scientific manner; want of organisation." The teaching of "common things" and household duties is rare and occasional. In teaching French there is great carelessness shown, and among the pupils "a frequent occurrence of gross blunders in elementary grammar." The Commission state that there is weighty evidence to the effect that the essential capacity for learning is the same in both sexes. It is also shown that the health of girls is not likely to suffer from increased and more scientific exercise and attainment. One lady witness speaks of the "unfathomable ignorance" of girls coming to school, with the exception of Scotch girls. The teachers have two "capital defects"—they have not been well taught themselves, and they do not know how to teach others. If systematic examinations were insisted on this evil would probably be lessened. The necessity for colleges remains to be ascertained by experiment, but the great obstacle to be overcome lies in the apathy and want of co-operation of the parents. They will not pay for good teaching, and they prefer what is showy and attractive. Their own want of cultivation hinders it in their children. With the general improvement of the middle class it is hoped this impediment will disappear.

## THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES TESTS ACT.

The following is a copy of the bill brought in by Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Bouvier, and Mr. Grant Duff, to repeal certain tests and alter certain statutes affecting the constitution of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge:—

Whereas it is expedient that the benefits of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge should be rendered freely accessible to the nation; and whereas, by means of divers restrictions, tests, and disabilities, many of her Majesty's subjects are debarred from the full enjoyment of the same; and whereas it is expedient that such restrictions, tests, and disabilities should be removed; be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Oxford and Cambridge Universities Tests Act."
2. In the construction of this Act, the words "professor" and "professorship" shall include respectively all assistant or deputy professors and public readers, prelectors, and lecturers in each University, and their respective offices. The word "scholarship" shall include the bursaries appropriated to any college in Scotland. The word "college" shall include the cathedral or house of Christ Church, in Oxford.
3. From and after the passing of this Act no person shall be required, upon taking or to enable him to take any degree (other than a degree in divinity) within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or either of them, or as a condition of exercising any of the rights and privileges which may heretofore have been or may hereafter be exercised by graduates thereof respectively, to subscribe any article or formula of faith, or to make any declaration or take any oath respecting his religious belief or profession, or to conform to any religious observance, anything in any Act of Parliament, instrument of foundation or endowment, or statute of the said Universities, or either of them, to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that in case any such degree shall be tendered as a qualification for any office now tenable only by a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, for which such degree has heretofore constituted one of the necessary qualifications, being other than an office within the said Universities, or either of them, or any of the colleges or halls thereof respectively, the person or persons appointing or electing to such office shall require the person so tendering such degree as aforesaid to subscribe such formulae or to make such declaration as he would have

been required to subscribe or make on taking such degree if this Act had not passed.

4. From and after the passing of this Act no person shall be required, as a qualification for or as a condition of holding any public professorship or other academical office or place of emolument which is or may be tenable by a layman, or as a condition of teaching, within the said Universities, or either of them, to subscribe any article or formula of faith, or to make any declaration, or take any oath respecting his religious belief or profession, or to conform to any religious observance, anything in any Act of Parliament, instrument of foundation or endowment, or statute of the said Universities, or either of them, to the contrary notwithstanding.

5. Provided always that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be taken to apply to any headship, or fellowship, or any office of or in any college, house, or hall within the said Universities, or either of them, not being a fellowship or other endowment in such college, house, or hall attached to some public professorship or other academical office in the said Universities, or either of them, and held by virtue thereof.

6. From and after the passing of this Act the provisions of the several Acts mentioned in the schedule, so far as the same respectively apply to any mastership or headship, fellowship, tutorship, lectureship, scholarship, exhibition, or any other office or place of emolument, or to the membership of or in any college, house, or hall within the said Universities, or either of them, or to the eligibility or qualification of persons for or the conditions of tenure of any such office or place, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to extend to the provision heretofore made for the celebration, according to law, of the public worship of the Church of England within the said Universities, or either of them, or within any college or hall therein respectively.

A pathetic appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury is being signed by graduates of Oxford, in which his Grace is implored to use "all the weight of his influence, both personal and official," to prevent the abolition of religious tests in the Universities. The effect of the measure now before the House of Commons would be, the memorialists say (1), to transfer the supreme government of the University in Convocation to a body the individual members of which will not, as such, be under any legal obligation to profess any Christian doctrine whatsoever; and (2) to throw open the Fellowships to all persons without regard to religious faith. They cannot contemplate these results without dismay; for, as the tutors are selected from among the Fellows of colleges, they are convinced that the admission to Fellowships of persons not necessarily Christians will imperil the continuance of religious education at Oxford, and tend to the establishment of a purely secular system. This, they are persuaded, would be repugnant to the deep convictions of the mass of the English people, whether Churchmen or Nonconformists. It is their firm belief that the only method of securing definite Christian education on truly liberal and comprehensive principles is to maintain the connection of the University and the colleges with the national Church. This must not be looked upon as a sectarian movement. "We plead," say the memorialists, "the cause of the Christian parents of our English youth throughout the land, whatever be their religious profession. We are confident they will feel with us that if the proposed changes are effected, not only will unity of faith and worship be inevitably destroyed in the University and the colleges, but, with the overthrow of a definite creed and of a common form of prayer, the very basis of a Christian education will disappear from among us. While the intellect, at the most critical period of life, and in an age of great and increasing excitement, will be highly stimulated, the conscience will be injured by the exhibition in the very home of education either of a bitter conflict on first principles or of a lax and careless indifference. We cannot too strongly represent to your Grace that this is no common contest—no party question; it is not even a question between the Church and Dissent. The battle is for Christian faith and Christian morals; it is for our very life. On behalf of our Church and our country—on behalf of the souls of the youth of this hitherto Christian nation—we solemnly, as in the presence of Almighty God, implore your Grace and our Christian brethren everywhere to strive with us to maintain in our University and our colleges the principle of Christian education which has been handed down to us through so many centuries, and which, if once destroyed, it will be impossible to restore."

## CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT BETHLEHEM.

The Christmas season is always observed with solemn ceremony at Bethlehem by the Christian population, and the last anniversary was more than ordinarily imposing, since it was associated with a kind of farewell spectacle to M. Barrère, the French Consul, who was about to take his departure. Our Engraving is taken from a sketch representing the extraordinary scene which greeted that gentleman's appearance in public, attended by the cortège usual on such occasions.

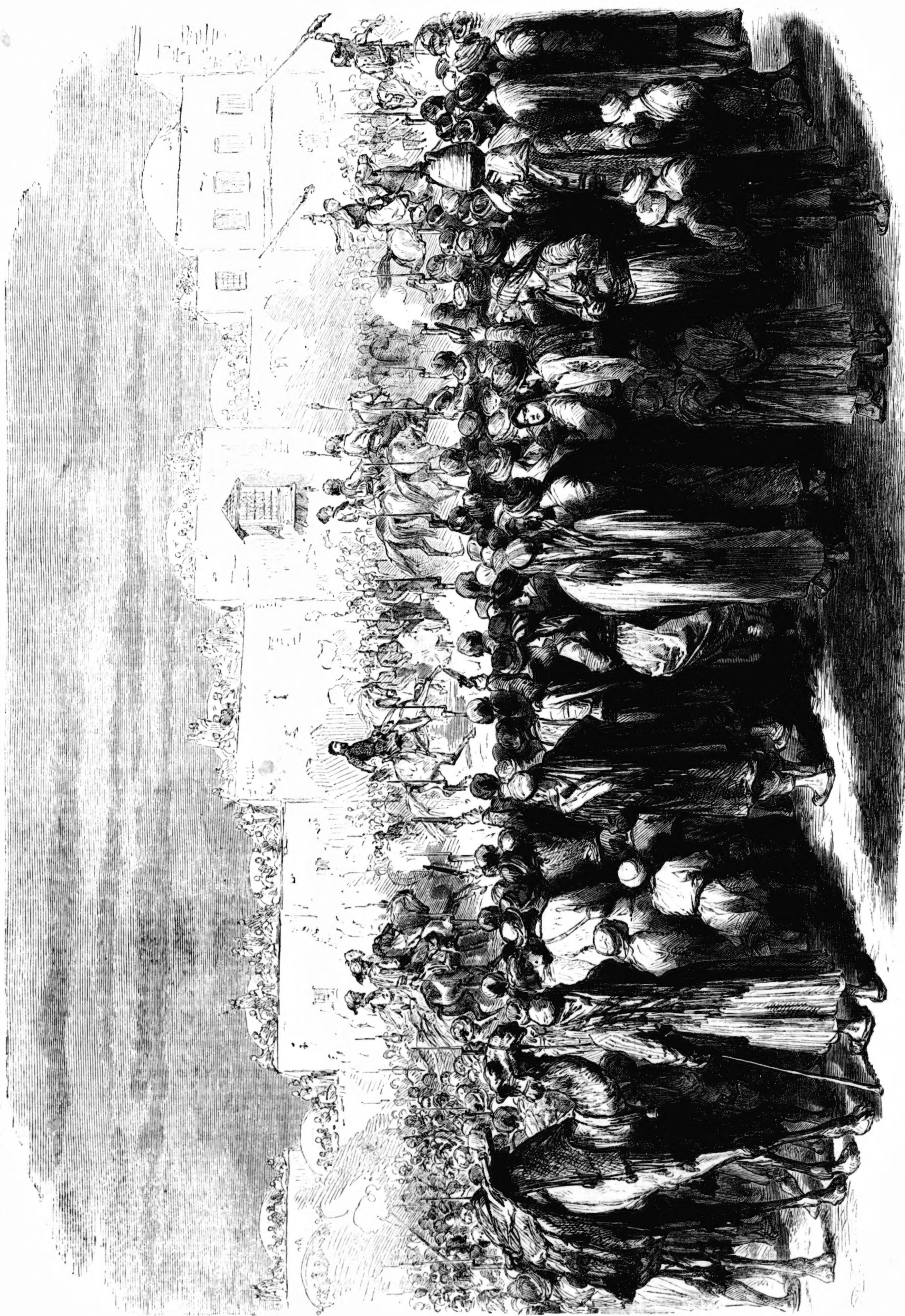
The Turkish troops were drawn up under arms, and saluted in the regular way. Two cavasses (as the body-guards of the Consulate are called) headed the procession on horseback; and as they tore along they performed what is known as the fantasia—that is to say, they tossed their heavy silver-mounted staffs into the air, catching them again as they descended, and whirling them round their heads with a dexterity which must require long practice. Three more of these attendants immediately preceded the Consul, who was followed by a couple of dragomans—one native, the other a Frenchman. Of course great crowds were collected; amongst whom were a large number of visitors who had been attracted to Jerusalem by the great festival, and also by the works now in progress for the reconstruction of the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre. In fact, just at the time that the sacred place was ready to receive the dome prepared for it, the whole neighbourhood was busy with the pilgrims who had arrived there by various routes. The excitement during the demonstration to the French Consul was brisk enough, for the Arab and Turkish soldiers did not neglect the usual feu de joie and the banging of pistols and carbines, united with wild cries, the flourishing of arms and the furious riding of the cavasses, to give a spirit to the proceeding which was too violent to have lasted for more than the few minutes occupied by this part of the programme. It is believed that the prosperity of the district will be very greatly improved by the new road which has been constructed between Jerusalem and Jaffa, by Nazif Pacha, the Governor of Palestine. At the inauguration of this road, in October last year, M. Barrère presented to the Governor, in the name of his colleagues, his sincere congratulations for the perseverance with which he had carried on this useful work.

## THE MIDLAND RAILWAY TERMINUS.

We have already published particulars of the new terminus of the Midland Railway now in course of construction at St. Pancras, London. Our present Engraving shows the works as seen from the Euston-road.

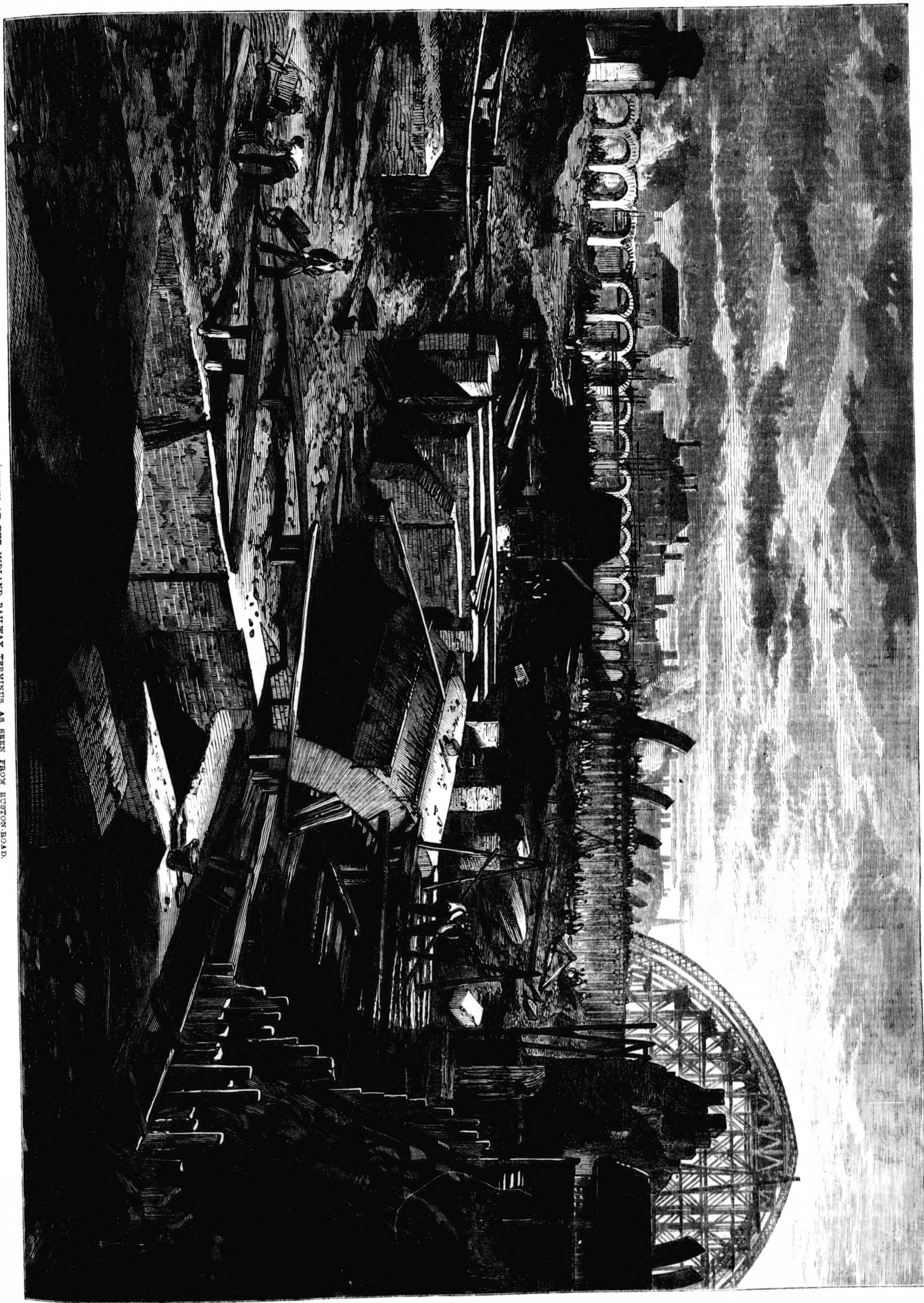
THE REV. MR. SPEKE.—It is a strange story, and one of its strangest incidents has, we believe, not yet reached the papers. It pleases Providence to persecute this lonely man—lonely, at least, inwardly—with earthly advantages. We have authority for saying that while he was absent, just after he entered Cornwall, the death of a relative he can scarcely have known, an old lady of ninety-six, gave him a new succession of some £600 a year, strengthening at once his bonds to Somersetshire and his reasons for quitting it.—*Spectator*. The physicians who have been consulted in Mr. Speke's case write as follows:—"The family of the Rev. Mr. Speke, and also Mr. Speke himself, feeling deeply grateful to the public for the interest that has been evinced on his behalf, and believing that some explanation of his conduct is fairly demanded, have desired us, who have been consulted in the case, to forward you our opinion as to his present and former condition. Mr. Speke appears to us to have been suffering for a long time under a depressing form of hypochondriasis, which dominated his whole mind. Unfortunately, those from whom he sought advice were 'advisers,' and they increased his fears and aggravated his despondency. The distress caused to Mr. Speke by the melancholy death of his elder brother (the celebrated African traveller) much added to his hypochondriacal perversion, so that during the last two years Mr. Speke admits that he has had a strong desire, and was at length impelled, to separate himself from all those to whom he was known, and hence his strange and apparently inexplicable conduct. It is our conviction that Mr. Speke's recent actions were beyond his control. He is still far from being well, and that he may have entire change, we have recommended his leaving England for a time, accompanied by one of his relatives. We do not doubt that by this course Mr. Speke will be restored to health, and be able shortly to resume his former duties, which he has hitherto well and conscientiously performed."





CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT JERUSALEM.





WORKS AT THE MIDLAND RAILWAY TERMINUS, AS SEEN FROM EUSTON ROAD.



## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A new was issued for North Northamptonshire, to elect a member in place of Mr. Hunt, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord STANLEY said he had, in consequence of a communication received by him from his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer—still he believed in attendance on her Majesty—to move that the House at its rising adjourn to Thursday next, as the arrangements for completion of the Ministry would, it was anticipated, occupy the intervening time.

Mr. GLADSTONE did not offer opposition to the motion, but said he did not think it had hitherto been considered necessary to suspend the business of the House of Commons for ten days for such a purpose.

The motion for adjournment to Thursday was agreed to.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The principal business before their Lordships was a Ministerial statement, made by the Earl of Malmesbury, which was similar in substance to that given by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. DISRAELI, who was received with loud cheers, said he hoped the House would allow him to make a few remarks in consequence of a change which had taken place in his relation to the House. The retirement of Lord Derby from the chief conduct of affairs had already been stated. He had no language which could describe his sense of the importance of that retirement, and he would not for one moment attempt to dilate upon the public character of the noble Lord. He hoped that Lord Derby would be restored to health, and, what was much more, to enduring health; and in that case he would no doubt be able to give them the benefit of his advice, and would express his opinion on events—an opinion rendered so valuable from his great knowledge of the public affairs of this country. Upon Lord Derby's resignation being tendered and accepted, her Majesty was graciously pleased to send for him (Mr. Disraeli), and intrust to him the office of forming a Ministry—of forming a Government. In accepting the trust which had been resigned by Lord Derby, he could not but feel that he succeeded also to his policy, a policy he thoroughly approved of, and which he could better follow, as the twenty years which had passed between them in confidential communication made him conversant with the opinions which Lord Derby held on the subjects of the day. With regard to the foreign policy of the present Government, they should pursue the policy which Lord Stanley had pursued, with the approbation of Parliament and with the confidence of the country. That policy was a policy of peace—not peace at any price, not a peace sought alone in the interests of England, but from a conviction that this policy of peace was for the general interest of the world. That policy could not be one of a selfish isolation on the part of this country, but, on the contrary, show a sympathy, not merely with other countries in their prosperity, but with their anxieties and troubles. With regard to their domestic policy, the present Administration would pursue a liberal policy. He meant a truly liberal policy—a policy that would not shrink from any changes which are required by the wants of the age we live in, but one that would never forget that it is our happy lot to dwell in an ancient and historic country, rich with traditional influences, which are the best security for order and liberty—the most valuable element in our national character. Speaking of that domestic policy, he experienced the deep mortification they felt that one of the most interesting and important parts of the United Kingdom they were obliged still to maintain the suspension of the most valuable security for the personal liberty of the subject. But, upon the question of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, he would express the same opinion as did Lord Derby, that he looked upon this act not as an act against the Irish people, but as a means of protecting the people of Ireland from the machination of unprincipled conspirators. He thought that the Parliament and the country would find great consolation that there had been a lenient administration of the law, and he trusted that the agitation which had disturbed Ireland was near its end; and he believed that the agitators were disappearing, and would soon disappear altogether. The House would now have to turn their attention to introducing and carrying measures for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland; and he had no doubt that by consulting the enlightened and temperate opinions of all parties they might be successful in advancing its prosperity. He would not dwell in detail upon this subject because his observations might be misapprehended, and because he was aware that that should be avoided on occasions like the present. They had now immediately at hand an important debate upon the whole question of the condition of Ireland. On that occasion his noble friend, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, would then state the general policy of the Government in regard to Ireland. There was only one topic he need further allude to. It had been stated in his absence, and with great justice, that there had been a delay from concurrent circumstances in the progress of the business of this House. That delay was inevitable. But he could only say that so long as he continued in his present office the House might rest assured that there would be no lack of energy or want of labour on the part of the Government in conducting public affairs, while, at the same time, it would be always most agreeable to him to facilitate the course of gentlemen opposite in bringing their motions before the House.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT WITHIN PRISONS BILL.

On the motion of Mr. HARDY, this bill was read the second time.

## ELECTION PETITIONS AND CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.

Mr. DISRAELI moved the second reading of this bill, and said that by it her Majesty would have the power of nominating two Judges from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer to act as Judges on election petitions; that they should thereupon cease to be Judges of those Courts, but would receive all the fees and emoluments that they had been in the habit of receiving, but be only honorary Judges of those Courts. They would be members of the Privy Council, and would act as Judges of Appeal. They would be also called upon to fulfil other judicial duties connected with the courts, but would be always liable to be called on to hear election petitions. That, he thought, would obviate every objection that had been made to the bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought it was a very reasonable request to ask that the bill be read the second time merely for the purpose of having it reprinted, and he would assent to that on the understanding that, by doing so, the House did not pledge themselves to it.

## SALE OF LIQUORS ON SUNDAY (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Major O'REILLY this bill was read the second time.

TRADES UNIONS.—At a special meeting of the members of the London Working Men's Association, held on Tuesday evening, at the Bell, Old Bailey.—Mr. George Potter in the chair—it was agreed to hold a conference between twelve representative working men connected with trade unions and twelve large employers of labour, representing the staple manufactures of the country, to see if they could not devise some remedy by which the lamentable disputes continually arising between labour and capital might be greatly lessened, if not altogether avoided. It was also resolved to convene, in the first week in May, a "labour parliament" in London, in which all the trade organisations throughout the United Kingdom should be represented.

THE LAUREATE'S LAST.—Mr. Tennyson has contributed another poem to *Good Words*, which now divides with *Once a Week* the favours of his muse. This is his latest contribution to the former:—

1865—1868.

I stood on a tower in the wet,  
And New Year and Old Year met,  
And winds were roaring and blowing;  
And I said, "O years! that meet in tears,  
Have ye aught that is worth the knowing?  
Science enough and exploring,  
Wanderers coming and going,  
Matter enough for deploring,  
But aught that is worth the knowing?"  
Seas at my feet were flowing,  
Waves on the shingle pouring,  
Old Year roaring and blowing,  
And New Year blowing and roaring.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

A correspondent sends us the following, which he says he thinks rather an improvement on Tennyson:—

1867—1868.

I sat in a 'bus in the wet,  
*Good Words* I had happened to get,  
With Tennyson's last bestowing;  
And I said, "O bard! who work so hard,  
Have you aught that is worth the knowing?  
Verses enough, and so boring—  
Tawdrie quite overflowing,  
Rubbish enough for deploring;  
But aught that is worth the knowing?"  
Placards on walls were glowing,  
Puffs in the papers pouring,  
*Good Words* roaring and blowing,  
Once a Week blowing and roaring.—Star.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

## UNIVERSITY TESTS.

It is not less sad than true that those men who make the loudest professions of belief in Divine revelation exhibit, practically, the greatest lack of faith, and that those whose business in life is to teach are themselves the slowest to learn. Here are the "dons" and graduates of Oxford up in arms against Mr. Coleridge's University Tests Abolition Bill, and pouring their sorrows into the no doubt sympathetic bosom of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Oxford graduates affect to see direful consequences impending over the religious belief of future generations of Englishmen if any save adherents of the Church be allowed to become members of Convocation or fellows of colleges in the two so-called national Universities. And, be it remembered, that is about all Mr. Coleridge's bill provides for. Say the Oxford memorialists:—

We cannot too strongly represent to your Grace that this is no common contest, no party question; it is not even a question between the Church and Dissent. The battle is for Christian faith and Christian morals; it is for our very life. On behalf of our Church and our country, on behalf of the souls of the youth of this hitherto Christian nation, we solemnly, as in the presence of Almighty God, implore your Grace and our Christian brethren everywhere to strive with us to maintain in our University and our colleges the principle of Christian education which has been handed down to us through so many centuries, and which, if once destroyed, it will be impossible to restore.

In another paragraph it is asserted that, "if the proposed changes are effected, not only will unity of faith and worship be inevitably destroyed in the University and the Colleges, but, with the overthrow of a definite creed and of a common form of prayer, the very basis of a Christian education will disappear from amongst us." It is furthermore averred that, "while the intellect, at the most critical period of life, and in an age of great and increasing excitement, will be highly stimulated, the conscience will be injured by the exhibition in the very home of education either of a bitter conflict on first principles or of a lax and careless indifference." Now, all this suggests to the mind of an unbiassed person one of two conclusions: either that the Oxford graduates have small faith in the truth of that "definite creed" and in the efficacy of "that common form of prayer" which they affect to deem so essential, or that they have other reasons for resisting the proposed changes which they do not choose to avow. If the creed of the Anglican Church be true—if it be really founded on the revealed will of God, it surely can have little to dread from the free admission of Dissenters and others to all the benefits and dignities of the Universities. Truth needs not to fear discussion, even if very free discussion should be the result of abolishing existing texts. As steel the more it is polished becomes the brighter, so truth, the more it is canvassed, will shine forth with all the greater brilliance. But the Oxford "dons" and graduates do not seem to believe this. They appear to be of opinion that wicked, sceptical men will be too strong for truth and for its Author, unless these have the help of artificial barriers in the shape of tests: in short, that God's will and law cannot maintain themselves without the aid of a good deal of what looks exceedingly like profane swearing. The Oxford graduates, whatever may be their other characteristics, are certainly free from the schism of Quakerism, for they emphatically repudiate the dictum of the Friends, "Swear not at all." On the contrary, they seem to think that men cannot swear enough; so long, that is, as the swearing tends, or is supposed to tend, to keep the Church and her adherents in possession of all the benefits, dignities, powers, and emoluments of the two Universities, which should be national institutions, open to all the people, irrespective of creed or belief, but which, in reality, are little better than monopolies for the benefit of the members of one sect.

And here it is where, we believe, the real source of the opposition to the bill now before Parliament lies. It is not so much a fear for the morals and belief of the youth of England that animates the Oxford graduates, as a dread that the passing of this bill will endanger the exclusive privileges of the Church. We have heard this sort of thing before. The lamentations, the dire forebodings, the assertions, the arguments, the very names subscribed to the memorial, are familiar to us—they sound like an echo from the past. A like cry was raised against the legislation of 1854, which partially opened the Universities, for educational purposes, to Nonconformists. No particular mischief is alleged to have followed from that concession, though the same direful predictions were fulminated at the time. Were the teachers at the Universities not the slowest of learners, they might have been taught a lesson of faith by the experience of the past; and, were they not men of little faith and small generosity, did they not utterly lack confidence in their principles and in themselves, they would take heart and courage for the future. But the best they can do is to put forth old vaticinations,

to whine out old misgivings, and to proclaim their inability to hold their own in an arena of free discussion and free intellect. Does it not occur to the Oxford professors (whose position it is not proposed to touch, at present) that if they hold sound principles, and are zealous and capable of defending them, they are more likely to convert opponents than to have disciples filched from them? They have, at all events, the advantages of prestige, possession of the ground, and position on their side. They contend, they say, for a "definite creed." But is there a definite creed now in the Church of England? and does the teaching of Oxford preclude diversity of opinion? Are even the professors themselves perfectly at one on all theological points? Do Dr. Pusey and Mr. Jowett hold precisely the same doctrines? And has not Oxford teaching led to numerous conversions to Rome, on the one hand, and to the freest scepticism on the other? If this be so—and it cannot be disputed—what becomes of the "definite creed" and the "Christian education," about which we hear so much?

But, as we have said, the real point with the Oxford memorialists is not the preservation of morals and Christian education, but the defence of Church privileges. This, if not avowed by the Oxford graduates, is plainly said by their champions in the press, who distinctly treat Mr. Coleridge's bill as an attack upon the Church. Thus wrote one of the most fervid of these, the other day:—

It is a curious fact that, with one or two rare exceptions, the politicians who would strip the Church of her revenues, abolish her prerogatives, and cripple her freedom of action, usually open fire against her with protestations of their loyalty and attachment and jealous regard for her true interests. If the "attached friends" of the Church of England had had their will, she would long since have been reduced to a level with the sects. Yet it is in this capacity that Mr. Coleridge now brings forward in one bill the propositions of Mr. Bouvier and himself, the unmistakable and avowed object of which is to destroy the distinctively Christian character of the teaching of Oxford and Cambridge.

Can anything be plainer than that? The "revenues" and "prerogatives" of the Church are the things feared for; the danger dreaded is that she should be "reduced to a level with the sects." Now, as we do not profess to be "attached friends" of the Church, we are free to speak plainly, and so we frankly confess that we look upon her as simply one of the sects, and are fully persuaded that religion will survive even after the Church has been denuded of her revenues and prerogatives, and has been placed on the same level as other sects. Nay, we venture to think that the Church herself would be all the more vigorous were she to kick away the State crutches upon which she now leans. The best friends of the Church, considered as a religious and not as a political institution, are those who would give her real "freedom of action" by making her independent and self-reliant. The Church is not now, if she ever was, synonymous with the State. There are Christians who do not own her authority. There is truth beyond her pale, and salvation to be found outside her community. Her priests are not the sole depositaries nor her professors the sole teachers of Divine truth. True religion, we believe, will continue to exist in the land after the Church of England has ceased to be "by law established;" nay, will flourish all the more for not being fettered, and crippled, and enervated by State aid, and when the Universities have been made in reality what they are now only in name—national institutions. As for the doctrines of the Church, if they cannot endure free canvassing, they have no right to stand, and will inevitably fall, whatever artificial props may be devised and relied upon for their support. In the words of Mr. Disraeli, in reference to the government of Ireland and the ascendancy of the Established Church there, we unhesitatingly say that "the system that cannot bear discussion is doomed."

THE LAST ELECTION AT MANCHESTER is likely to result in a law suit. Mr. Bennett, the unsuccessful candidate, refused to give more than £100, and his candidature cost £4000. £3000 only were subscribed; and the creditors for the remaining £1000 have determined to commence proceedings against the candidate.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, a reward of £18 7s. was voted to pay the expenses of the institution's life-boat stationed at St. Ives, Cornwall, in putting off during a strong northerly gale, and saving the crew of five men of the schooner *Gipsy*, of Chepstow, which was wrecked on St. Ives Ridge on the 19th ult. A reward of £8 6s. was likewise granted to pay the expenses of the institution's life-boat at Irvine, N.B., in going off on the 10th ult., and bringing safely ashore in two trips, during a strong wind and in a very heavy sea, fourteen persons from the barque *Kate Agnes*, of St. John, N.B. A reward of £40 was also voted to pay the expenses of the Yarmouth and Caister life-boats, in putting off in reply to signals of distress on the 23rd ult., and saving, after considerable difficulty, seven of the crew of the ship *Omega*, of Newcastle, which, during a strong wind, had stranded on the Cocker sand, and afterwards drifted, and sank about fourteen miles S.E. of Lowestoft. A reward of £9 was likewise granted to the crew of the *Moelfre* life-boat for going off, on the 19th ult., in reply to signals of distress, and saving, during a heavy gale of wind from the N.E., the crews of three men each, of the schooners *March*, of Liverpool, and *Richard*, of Bangor, which had stranded in Moelfre Bay. A reward of £5 2s. 6d. was likewise voted to pay the expenses of the life-boat at Fishguard, in going off, during a strong northerly gale, on the 19th ult., and bringing safely ashore the crew of two men of the smack *Gloucester Packet*, of Cardigan. Rewards were also granted to the crews of the society's life-boats at different other places for various services during the recent heavy gales. Various other rewards were also granted to the crews of different shore boats for saving life from shipwreck on our coasts. Payments amounting to nearly £2000 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. It was reported that life-boats were ready to be sent to Broadstairs, Stonehaven, and Penarth. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity) has presented to the institution a life-boat, to be stationed at Cleethorpe, on the Lincolnshire coast. A legacy of £100 had been left to the institution by the late Miss Sarah Harrison, of Edge Hill, near Liverpool; and £50 by the late Miss J. M. Laing, of Abergele, Flintshire. The Blackheath (Hartley) Amateur Dramatic Corps had also forwarded to the society a second donation, of £25 1s. 2d., through H. P. Duke, Esq., being the proceeds of an entertainment recently given by them in aid of the funds. A subscription of one guinea a year had been received as a token of gratitude from a passenger rescued with others, by the institution's life-boat at Holyhead named the *Princess of Wales*, from the ship *Lydia Williams*, which was wrecked on the Saltburn bank on Dec. 1 last. It was stated that the annual meeting of the institution was to be held on Tuesday next, the 10th inst., at the London Tavern, the Right Hon. H. T. L. Cory, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, having kindly consented to preside on the occasion. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., Inspector; and Captain David Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to its various life-boat stations. The proceedings then terminated.



## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

MR. WHITE, at the banquet given at Brighton by the 1st Sussex Rifle Volunteers to Colonel Penton, their commandant, gave the company a curious example of the domination of custom, use and wont, and precedent over the English official mind. There was, some years ago, to be a volunteer review on Brighton Downs. Artillerymen were to be there, and Mr. White naturally thought that artillery should be there too. He applied to Lord Herbert, who was then Secretary for War, and got a positive and peremptory refusal. There was no precedent; it never had been done; and his Lordship was confident that his Grace the Duke of Cambridge would never allow it. What! do a thing that had never been done! go out of the beaten track! To think of such a thing is official heresy. Mr. White was in despair, as well he might be; for an official entrenched behind precedent is inexpugnable. Just at the critical moment, however, Mr. White was told by Mr. Berkeley, the member for Bristol, that "he remembered that guns were used at a volunteer review in the reign of George III., for he recollected that they were afterwards placed in the courtyard of Berkeley Castle." Whereupon, seeing Lord Herbert under the gallery of the House of Commons, Mr. White went to his Lordship, and said, "I am not satisfied with your answer. Guns were used at volunteer reviews in the reign of George III.; and, unless the Horse Guards consent, I shall ask the Government in the House of Commons whether the volunteers of Queen Victoria are less worthy of attention and trust than the volunteers of George III." "That would be an ugly question," replied Lord Herbert; "I must see the Commander-in-Chief again." And the result was that the guns at Lewes were sent to Brighton. There was, you see, a precedent, and that being so, the thing could be done. But, even though a precedent was discovered, it may be doubted whether the Horse Guards would have complied with Mr. White's request if he had not threatened to ask that "ugly question." To him, therefore, must be awarded the credit of re-establishing a precedent for having artillery at volunteer reviews.

Last year the House of Commons abolished compounding for rates. Mr. Disraeli had educated his party up to household, or, rather, ratepaying suffrage; but insisted that ratepaying must be personal—that is, that no householder should have a vote who did not pay the rates direct to the parish or other officials. Or, in other words, that compound householders, householders whose rates were paid by their landlords, should not have votes. On this matter there was to have been a stout fight; when, suddenly, Mr. Disraeli accepted Mr. Hodgkinson's proposal to abolish compounding, and so compel every householder to pay his own rates. There was no wisdom in this proposal. It was, indeed, a very impolitic project; one which would lead inevitably to mere chaos in parochial matters. But the issue of the impending contest was doubtful. If Hodgkinson had beaten the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he must have withdrawn his bill. If Disraeli had beaten Hodgkinson, thousands of compounders would have been disfranchised; and so the proposal was accepted by both parties as a compromise. Well, now the crash has come. The landlords will not pay the rates, the tenants cannot or will not, and their number is so great that the officers cannot restrain. And here Mr. White steps in to move a resolution to the effect that the ratepaying clauses shall be repealed; and the question is, will the Government consent? I am inclined to think it will. Remember that the First Lord of the Treasury has no obstinate conviction of his own upon this matter—nor, indeed, it is thought, upon any political matter. He is simply a political cardplayer—the stakes being office and power for himself and his party. Last year he played the card of abolition of the compound householders; this year he will, if he foresees that it will win the game, play for their restoration to life. But will his Government consent? I think it will. Last year Disraeli could not educate his party quite up to household suffrage. They were alarmed, and insisted upon stopping at personal rating. But I suspect that the First Lord has now completed their education. A waggish political friend of mine puts it in this way, "Oh!" he says, "they won't shy at that jumpshot now, they have got used to it." If Mr. White's resolution be acceded to, then every householder's name, whether he pay the rate personally or not, will be upon the rate-book; and other regulations being complied with, such householder will have a vote.

The public mind has been so dazzled by the wonderful rise of Disraeli to the Premiership of England that it has scarcely noticed the equally wonderful, perhaps more wonderful, rise of Mr. George Ward Hunt to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Hunt is only forty-three years old, not quite that, I believe. He came into Parliament in December, 1857, just about ten years ago. He is by no means a remarkable man. There are scores of men in Parliament quite unknown outside the House of Commons more able than he is. Mr. W. E. Forster is far away superior, and so are Stansfeld, Goschen, and Childers; and yet not one of these men has been a Cabinet Minister. These, though, are known men. But, if I were so minded, I could point out men almost entirely unknown who are in every way Mr. Hunt's superiors; and this gentleman has leaped at a bound into one of the loftiest positions a statesman can occupy. It was thought to be a bold thing to do when Earl Russell placed Goschen in the Cabinet; and the appointment was not a little satirised by Conservative scribes. But the selection of Mr. Hunt to be Chancellor of the Exchequer is far more astonishing; and I will venture to affirm that the right hon. gentleman is quite as much astonished at his sudden and wonderful elevation as the public are. In 1857, if any sibyl had foretold that in less than eleven years he would be England's Chancellor of the Exchequer, how he would have laughed at the prophecy! How, then, was it that Disraeli selected Mr. Hunt? The answer is, necessity; that necessity which proverbially hath no law compelled him to do it. Sir Stafford Northcote could not be taken from the India Office; and, this being settled, there was no alternative. Mr. Cave, the President of the Board of Trade, is, on the whole, I fancy, quite equal in ability to Mr. Hunt, perhaps superior, and must have had far larger experience in financial matters. But then he is a City man, a director of the London Dock Company, and a director of the Bank of England; and so long as he holds these appointments he can hardly be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Besides, obviously it would have been improper to carry Mr. Cave over the head of Mr. Hunt. Well, as to all the rest of the gentlemen on the Treasury bench, there is not another man with the shadow of a shade of qualification for this high office; and, so you see, Mr. Disraeli could not have done otherwise. There was no other man; and it really was fortunate for Mr. Disraeli that he had this man; for, after all that I have said of Mr. Hunt, I think that he will do very well. Two things are in his favour. He takes the place at a fortunate time—he will have no surplus to play with; he will probably have to increase our burdens; but there is only one way of doing this—namely, by adding to the income tax. Then, the finance region is very different to what it was thirty years ago. Then it was, as one has said, a mere morass; but, thanks to the genius and skill of Gladstone, the morass has been drained, fenced roads have been run through it, and lights and way-posts have been set up; and now anyone with common abilities may travel through it with little chance of missing his way. Men say that Mr. Hunt will have the advantage of consulting Mr. Disraeli; but I do not think much of that—Disraeli never was a great financier.

The *Pall Mall* told us, on Thursday evening, that Disraeli's Cabinet is the most plebeian that we have had. This is scarcely true. There are in it four dukes, three earls, two lords, two baronets, and five gentlemen without titles—one of these is, though, the son of an earl. In Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, 1861, there were three dukes, one earl, four lords, one ditto by courtesy, three baronets, four gentlemen without titles, one of whom was the son of an earl. The Conservative Cabinet, then, is not a whit more plebeian than the Whig Cabinet of 1861. The *Pall Mall* says that Disraeli's Cabinet is full of "ministers." There are, as we have shown, out of sixteen members, only five "ministers." Then we are told there is little perfume of caste about the new Ministry. Indeed! It seems to me that it is redolent of caste. But it appears the blue blood of the three dukes—there are four, by-the-way—is not "up to the Whig average by a long way." Well, here I

am at fault; for I honestly confess that I do not know what is true blue blood. Nor do I care about the subject sufficiently to induce me to study it. Many men who are said to have blue blood I have found to be mere boobies; whilst I have discovered some very clever fellows amongst the multitude whose blood is alleged to be merely red. But I should have thought that our Stanleys, Courtenays, Lennoxes, &c., could show blood blue enough. And what do you say to Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville? Surely a man with such a name must have blue blood! And then there is the Premier himself—the pure Caucasian. Will the writer in the *Pall Mall* dare to say that Disraeli's blood is merely red?

The old saying that "too many cooks spoil the broth" is likely to be realised in a somewhat strange manner at that gigantic and unwieldy public department inclosed within iron gates in Pall-mall. A clever young Navy officer, one Captain Warren, who has patented inventions for every conceivable domestic article, from healthy pipes to economical cooking-ranges, has lately turned his attention more particularly to the subject of cooking for the Army, and has succeeded in producing an admirable apparatus, which cooks soldiers' food better and more economically than any stove that has yet been produced. The apparatus has been tried and tested at the various regiments and depôts and before a select committee at the Society of Arts. The result has always been the same—success. Why, then, everyone asks, is not the apparatus instantly supplied to the Army, and why does not Captain Warren receive the reward for his invention to which he would appear so justly entitled? How long was poor Snider getting his reward, and has it been paid yet? But this is not a question of mere delay in supply or adjustment. The present apparatus in use in the Army is known as the Galton and Deane apparatus. Now, Galton is the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War, who has to sign the correspondence with Captain Warren and decide upon the merits of the new stove. I believe that an able and energetic M.P. will shortly call for copies of the correspondence, and do his best to stir up rather an unpleasant pool.

The following paragraph occurs in the *Standard* of Monday last, in a notice of the concert at the Crystal Palace on the 29th ult.:

Mr. Manns, however, altogether ignored Rossini on his birthday—the more to be regretted as the birthday only comes once in every four years—which is no doubt to be attributed to oversight or press of business. Well, even granting that a particular birthday only comes once in four years, it is difficult to understand how it can make an excuse of "oversight" or "press of business." Most people's birthdays come once a year, sometimes to the disgust of middle-aged and elderly persons; but I have never heard of any anniversary but this last 29th of February requiring an apology for non-appearance.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

Of new comers, the only one that has any vitality in, in my opinion, the *London and County Review*; and of this the merit lies in the design rather than the execution, though some of the writing is good; best of all, the paper on "Pre-Raphaelitism." The "Chronicle" of politics, law, science, literature, &c., bids fair to be an interesting "feature," if the magazine keeps up, which I doubt its doing.

The *Fortnightly Review* is by far the most interesting number we have had for a long time. It is impossible ever so briefly to epitomise Dr. Rowland Williams on the "Theory of Clerical Obligation"; but a good many readers may be interested in learning that he pointedly adheres to the authenticity of the fourth gospel. The most original essay in the number is by Lionel A. Tollemache, on "Historical Prediction." The editor's own "Fragment on the Genesis of Morals" may profitably be read alongside of it.

In the *Cornhill* those bright (and not useless) papers "On Talk" are concluded. The most interesting thing in the number (to literary men) is the essay on "Defoe's Novels"—an inexhaustible subject, treated with much acuteness and entire sincerity; apparently by the same pen as that which lately handled Richardson. I must be pardoned, however, for calling the author's attention to a mixed metaphor on p. 800. It is, from so accomplished a writer, a mere slip; but, after all, you cannot "swallow" a "platform." The essay remarks, with perfect truth, that, though Defoe has been much praised for not telling his stories of vicious people in such a way as to make vice attractive, the praise is misplaced, unless it be qualified by the remark that Defoe couldn't have done it if he had tried. All men of letters will be glad to see other essays of a similar kind from the same pen in the *Cornhill*, and, afterwards, will be still more pleased to get them in a volume.

It is all very well of the author of the "Piccadilly Papers" in *London Society* to inform the world that Auguste Comte was expelled from the Polytechnic School, and that, being separated from his wife, he formed an "intimacy" with Clotilde de Vaux; but he ought, in fairness, to have added the exact circumstances of the expulsion (as nearly as he could), and the fact that the "intimacy" was one of friendship only. The little tale "Married on her Tenth Birthday" is not at all bad—the bride was born in leap year.

Our old friend the *Intellectual Observer* now re-appears as the *Student and Intellectual Observer*. The size of the page is larger, and the paper and print are nicer, if not better. The range of topics is widened, and Mr. Thomas Wright opens the present number with the first of a series of articles on "Womankind in all Ages of Western Europe," attached to which is a beautifully-coloured picture of "Roman Ladies at their Toilette."

Once a Week, contrary to my expectation, is a success. Somehow or other, Mr. Dallas has got hold of a specimen or two of that rare bird the essayist; and charming essays he manages to get. The "Table Talk"—a weekly collection of anecdotes and *jeux d'esprit*—is well worth the notice of diners-out. Several of these odds and ends, however, are not new. I remember perfectly well, for example, the turnspit dog; the "best of fees—female"; the "woe-man, woe-man, and whim-men"; and the "runaway knock." The following is too good not to be quoted, and new to me:—"The coquettes of the great world in Paris have kept their supreme rank so long that their pretensions to charm others have outlived youth and beauty many years. They have been wittily named—*cette vieille garde qui se rend toujours et ne meurt jamais*."

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

It is difficult to understand why Mr. Webster should have taken considerable trouble and put himself to considerable expense in order to produce a new version of "Martin Chuzzlewit." The novel, admirable as a collection of characters and caricatures, is destitute of any pretension to a coherent story, and the personages introduced into it are so perfectly well known, and their characteristics are so generally accepted and understood by novel-readers, that any attempt to embody them by the agency of living actors must be, more or less, a failure. If Mr. Pecksniff had never existed, in a literary sense, before the part was given to Mr. Addison to play, that gentleman would have had free scope to illustrate and embellish the character with whatever adjuncts he might have thought proper, and he would no doubt have turned out a very excellent embodiment of an excellently-drawn portrait. But when the character has been previously created by Mr. H. K. Browne—that is to say, as far as its outward and visible signs are concerned—Mr. Addison has nothing to do but to brush his hair into a point at the top of his head, wear a gigantic pair of collars, and generally to disfigure himself as Mr. Pecksniff is disfigured in the illustrations to the novel; and to trust to any accidental coincidences that may exist between Hablot Browne's Mr. Pecksniff and Nature's Mr. Addison. To require of Mr. Addison that he should turn himself into Mr. Pecksniff at ten minutes' notice is as unreasonable as to require him to represent Mr. Clarke, or Mr. Toole, or Mr. Bandmann, or the Flying Farini, or any other popular personage. Mr. Addison, in playing Mr. Hablot Browne's Mr. Pecksniff, is simply in the position of an actor who has "understudied" another's part. The part is Mr. Hablot Browne's, and at the OLYMPIC Mr. Addison is playing it for him. So with the other characters in the piece, Mr. Clarke's Mrs. Gamp is not Mr. Dickens's

Mrs. Gamp. Mr. Clarke's Mrs. Gamp is a whining, miserable, discontented old woman, with sharply-cut features and a hard voice. So with Mr. Horace Wigan's Jonas Chuzzlewit—his Jonas is simply his Hawkshaw, in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." In two cases, however, Mr. Dickens's characters received ample justice—Miss Farren played Bailey admirably; and Mr. Soutar's Mark Tapley was excellent, both in manner and make-up. Mr. Taylor looked exactly like Tom Pinch, but that was all. The piece is abominably "sloppy" in construction, and many of Mrs. Gamp's allusions to the mysteries of her peculiar profession require toning down.

A new and original drama, by Colonel Alfred Richards, was produced at DRURY LANE last Monday. Colonel Richards is known as the author of some very charming poems; but this is, I believe, his first dramatic production—or, at all events, the first of his dramatic works that has been put upon the stage. The drama, "The Prisoner of Toulon," has a clear and simple story. A systematic seducer, an officer in the Republican army, has offered violence to a peasant girl. Her lover, a conscript in the officer's regiment, comes to her rescue, knocks down the libertine, and is accordingly sentenced to imprisonment for life within the fortress of Toulon. He contrives to escape from the fortress after three years' residence within its walls, but only to find that the girl for whom he risked his liberty has, to all appearance, eloped with the very man from whom he rescued her. Overcome with grief at this discovery, he determines to give himself up to the prison authorities; and he is strengthened in this determination by the fact that the girl's relations are starving and that her father, by representing himself as the bringer of the prisoner, will receive the reward offered for his apprehension. The father, under the pressure of hunger, reluctantly agrees to this plan, and conducts the prisoner back to the fortress. However, the deceit is so transparent (for the father is an enfeebled old man and the prisoner is young and active) that the circumstances of the case are investigated, and the consequence is that the Governor (who appears to have unlimited authority over the lives and liberty of the prisoners committed to his charge) releases the prisoner, as a reward for his magnanimity in providing food for the old man at the risk of his life. The would-be seducer turns out to be a traitor in the pay of the enemies of France, and is punished accordingly; and the peasant girl (who had been carried off and detained by force) is restored to her devoted lover. There is little of originality in the plot, but the story is simply and gracefully told, without any pretension to elaborate or highly-polished dialogue. It will, however, bear compression—particularly in the first act; and the incidental music should be carefully revised. I may be wrong; but I do not think that the "British Grenadiers" is the kind of air that one would be likely to hear from the band of a French regiment in the days of the Republic. The piece is not particularly well acted: the best played part is that of a cobbler (Mr. J. Irving), who has risen to distinction from the fact of his having trusted Napoleon Bonaparte with a pair of boots. The scenery is good.

A pretty little comedietta, called "A Happy Pair," was produced at the ST. JAMES'S last Monday. The name of its author, Mr. Theyre Smith, is new to me; but the success of his first piece may fairly stimulate him to try his powers upon a more important work. The piece is a duologue for Miss Herbert and Mr. Farren, and turns upon the well-worn notion of an affectionate wife who endeavours to win back the love of an indifferent husband by the assumption, on her part, of an indifference which she does not feel. The little piece is brightly written; and, of course, charmingly played. The author was called for on the descent of the curtain, but did not appear.

"Black-eyed Susan" dies the death on this day fortnight, and is to be succeeded, at the NEW ROYALTY, by a burlesque on "The Bohemian Girl" (by Mr. W. S. Gilbert), called "Devilshoof; or, the Topsy Gypsy and the Pipsy Wipsy." Miss Charlotte Saunders has been engaged at this theatre, and will play the Gipsy Queen.

## ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, HOLBORN.

The great peculiarity in the management of the Royal Amphitheatre in Holborn is the constant variation of the performance, one set of artists taking the place of another in rapid succession. Thus the American performers, who were located in Holborn for a time, and who challenged all the world to compete with them in horsemanship, have retired in favour of a new band of performers, who are said to be Spanish, and some of whom wear the picturesque costume which is supposed to be characteristic of the natives of the Peninsula. But, be their nationality what it may, the new comers include among them athletes and equestrians of great ability. The other night when I took my seat (a very comfortable one, by-the-way, in the Amphitheatre, prepared for the usual jog-trot round of "daring equestrian feats," and so forth, I was agreeably surprised and perforce interested in the performance of the Spanish troupe. Where all is so good, it is invidious to particularise, but I cannot pass over without comment, the performances of Senorita Virginia, whose feats of equitation are gone through with so much gracefulness and ease as to leave room for nothing but the most unqualified admiration. Mr. J. Whiteley is also good in his gate-and-bar act. The comic element is most ably sustained. Mr. Abbott's drolleries and feats of agility are very clever, especially in his entré comique, at one period of which he passes himself in succession head foremost through four remarkably small hoops, holding the hoops at the time in his hands. The entertainment altogether is of so excellent a nature and the arrangements of the house so generally good, that I have but one hint to offer; and that is, that the ceiling of this really pretty theatre might be repaired with advantage to the tout ensemble.

THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—The Easter Monday review of the volunteers will this year be held at Portsmouth. This was decided on at a large meeting of volunteer officers held on Tuesday at the rooms of the National Rifle Association. Brighton was proposed and rejected, as the recommendations of the committee appointed to report on the various sites were all in favour of Portsmouth, on account of the facilities which this district affords for the co-operation of the regular troops, and of many county corps which have previously had no opportunity of taking part in the reviews. The Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth promise to be very kind to the volunteers.

JOHN MITCHEL ON FENIANISM.—The Irish papers publish a letter from John Mitchel's New York journal to Mr. John Martin, of Dublin, in which Mitchel describes the American-Irish Fenians as having been systematically deceived by the "organisers" as to the "men at home." He knows what he says will make enemies for him among the Fenians, but will add that the Fenian "Republic, with its farce of a government, secretaries of states, army, navy, government bonds, and so forth, is an *impertinence in imperio* excessively repugnant to the American people," who "hold it up in *terrore* before the eyes of England, by way of inducing her to be more compliant in the diplomatic discussions;" but the American Government knows all its armouries, can lay its hands on them at any moment, and has arranged with the Canadian Government "for a joint defence of that frontier; and in every seaport keeps so vigilant a guard that not even a single ship of considerable size, to say nothing of a fleet of transports, can possibly go out, or get ready to go out."

THE PRINTERS' PENSION, ALMSHOUSES, AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation took place, on Monday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report of the council for the past year and electing ten pensioners out of a list of thirty-nine approved candidates to the benefits of the funds of the corporation. There were eighteen male and twenty-one female candidates on the list. Out of these the following were successful:—For the general pensions, Mrs. Anne M. E. Jordan, Mrs. Amy Cooper, Mrs. Marianne Rowan, Mrs. Hannah R. Hoddinott, Mr. Charles Seares, Mrs. Ann Green. For the Biggs pension of £15, Mr. T. J. Minors. For the Franklin pension, Mr. T. Wynn. For the Whittingham pension, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewell. For the Fley pension, Mr. Joseph Chowne. The three highest unsuccessful candidates—Mr. Joseph Walden, Mr. Francis Reynolds, and Mrs. Dorothy Woods were entitled to what is called the Stephenson gifts of £1 each. It was stated in the report that there were now on the funds eighty-five pensioners; and the amount paid in pensions during the year had been £1011. It was also stated that a legacy of £2000, bequeathed by the late Mr. Henry Wright, compositor, of Kingston-on-Thames, had been received in connection with the building fund, which the testator directed to be applied to the erection of the remaining wing of the almshouses at Wood-green. The funded property in connection with the pension fund now amounts to £12,243, in connection with the almshouses, to £1594; and in connection with the Biggs charity, to £11,694.



## BELGRADE.

THE difficulties of the Servian question are just now directing public attention to Belgrade, where the present Prince holds his Court, and where all those intricate party movements of which we hear so much and understand so little are supposed to influence the future of the Danubian Principalities. It is the peculiarity of the geographical position of Servia that any change of policy there necessarily affects the entire Eastern question, and so has a definite interest for the great European Powers, ever since the conclusion of the treaty of Adrianople, which, while it left to this principality its autonomy, yet placed it under the sovereignty of the Porte, and made it a province of the Ottoman empire, which occupied five fortresses and demanded an annual tribute of about £20,000. It is against this humiliating subjection that Servia has continued to struggle, and its efforts have been crowned with a certain success, since the Treaty of Paris in 1856, the Protocol of 1862, and the Convention of last year have successively diminished the Turkish authority, so that the Ottomans now only occupy two out of the five strongholds. This success, however, has only rendered the Servians more active in their effort completely to throw off the yoke; and the Government of Prince Michel seem to agree with a recent orator in the Assembly who said that Servia should be the Piedmont of the Christian States in Turkey. Only a year ago the Servians received a large quantity of weapons from Russia; and although contradictions have been given to the alleged presence there of the Russian General Tcherniaeff, other Russian officers are said to have organised the people and excited the movement by Slavonian influences extending along the Danube, but centralising at Belgrade, which, from its position at the confluence of the Danube and the Save, and its railway connection with Austria and the Adriatic, is one of the most important points in the whole principality.

Travellers making the journey for pleasure generally visit Belgrade by way of the route from Hungary, on the Danube, and consequently catch their first sight of it from the point of view represented in our Engraving—that is to say, from Semlin, the last Austrian town on the right bank of the river, built on a tongue of land between the Danube and the Save, which divides Austria from Servia, and pours itself into the first-named stream between the two towns. The distance across the Save to Belgrade is not above a mile and a half; but the rules of quarantine are so strictly enforced that no one is allowed to cross over from Semlin without being accompanied by an officer of health; and he must return before sunset, without touching anything after landing at the Servian bank, if he wishes to avoid a visit of some duration to the Lazaretto. Belgrade has long been celebrated as a frontier fortress of great strength, and has repeatedly changed hands in the wars between the Turks and the Christians. It was once the bulwark of Hungary, and resisted the assaults of Amurath II. In 1522, Solyman the Magnificent got possession of it, and it then remained in the hands of the Turks for a century and a half, until the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria recovered it in 1688. In 1690 it once more fell into their possession, but was retaken by Prince Eugene, who restored it to Austria, by whom it was retained till given up at the peace of Belgrade. It was again captured by London in 1789; and in 1791 the Turks received it back and kept it until 1802, when it was taken by storm during the Servian insurrection and became the property of Servia, though its fortress, along with those of Semendria and New Orsova, all of which are on the Danube, were allowed to be garrisoned by the Sultan's troops. In the treaty of Adrianople Servia was acknowledged to be an independent State, governed by princes of its own, with free exercise of religion and other privileges, but paying an annual tribute to the Sultan, the form of the government being what is there called constitutional, under the control of a Chamber of Deputies.

The fortress was originally constructed by the Austrians, and was for a long time after the treaty allowed to fall into a state of dilapidation, even the water-tanks being destroyed. Within it stood the citadel, a quadrangular wooden edifice with mud walls. In fact, the whole town bears a bad notoriety for its filth and neglect, the only two buildings of importance being the palace built for Prince Milosh and the residence of the valiant Czerny George, who preceded him and led the Servians against the Turks in the insurrection. The place, however, cannot but be interesting as the landmark between what was until lately believed to be the territories of Christendom and Mohammedanism, and it is still remarkable for a strange character in which the Turkish element seems to predominate.

## RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE MERSEY.

THE extraordinary and constant increase of traffic between Liverpool and Manchester, together with the advisability of lessening the distance

between Liverpool and the south, induced the directors of the North-Western Railway to make a new branch from Preston Brook, on the Grand Junction line, to Edge Hill, on the Liverpool and Manchester line.

Of the various routes surveyed, one via Runcorn was finally selected, though it involved the construction of an expensive and gigantic bridge across the treacherous shallows of the river Mersey at Runcorn Gap. After the sanction of Parliament had been obtained, energetic steps were taken to proceed with the works.

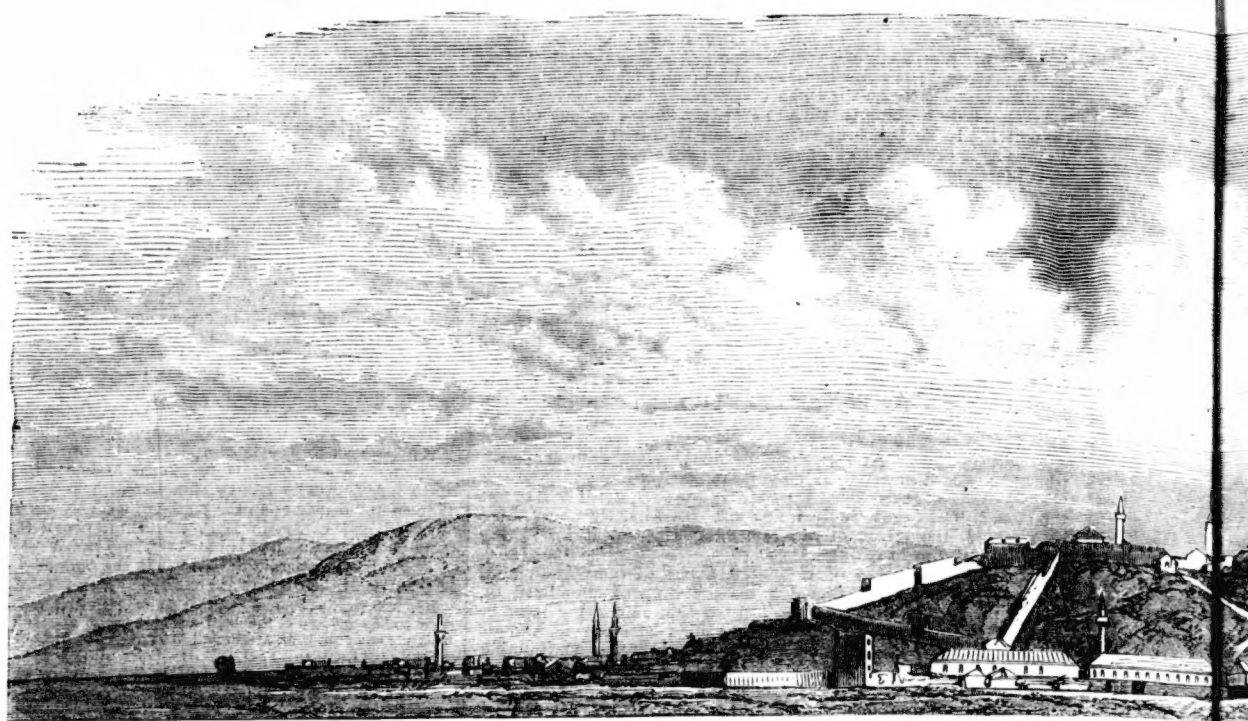
The new line is 7½ miles in length, of which about a mile and a half is comprised in the bridge over the river Mersey and the viaduct on each side of it. The three principal openings over the river consist of lattice girders 305 ft. span each, and the level of the rails is about 80 ft. above high-water mark. These openings, with nine semicircular arches, each 61 ft. span, comprise the works immediately over the tidal way. Besides these, there are thirty-two arches on the Cheshire side and sixty-five on the Lancashire side of the river. The total cost of the viaduct and bridge

will probably exceed £300,000. The works are rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected that this new route will be opened for traffic during the summer of this year.

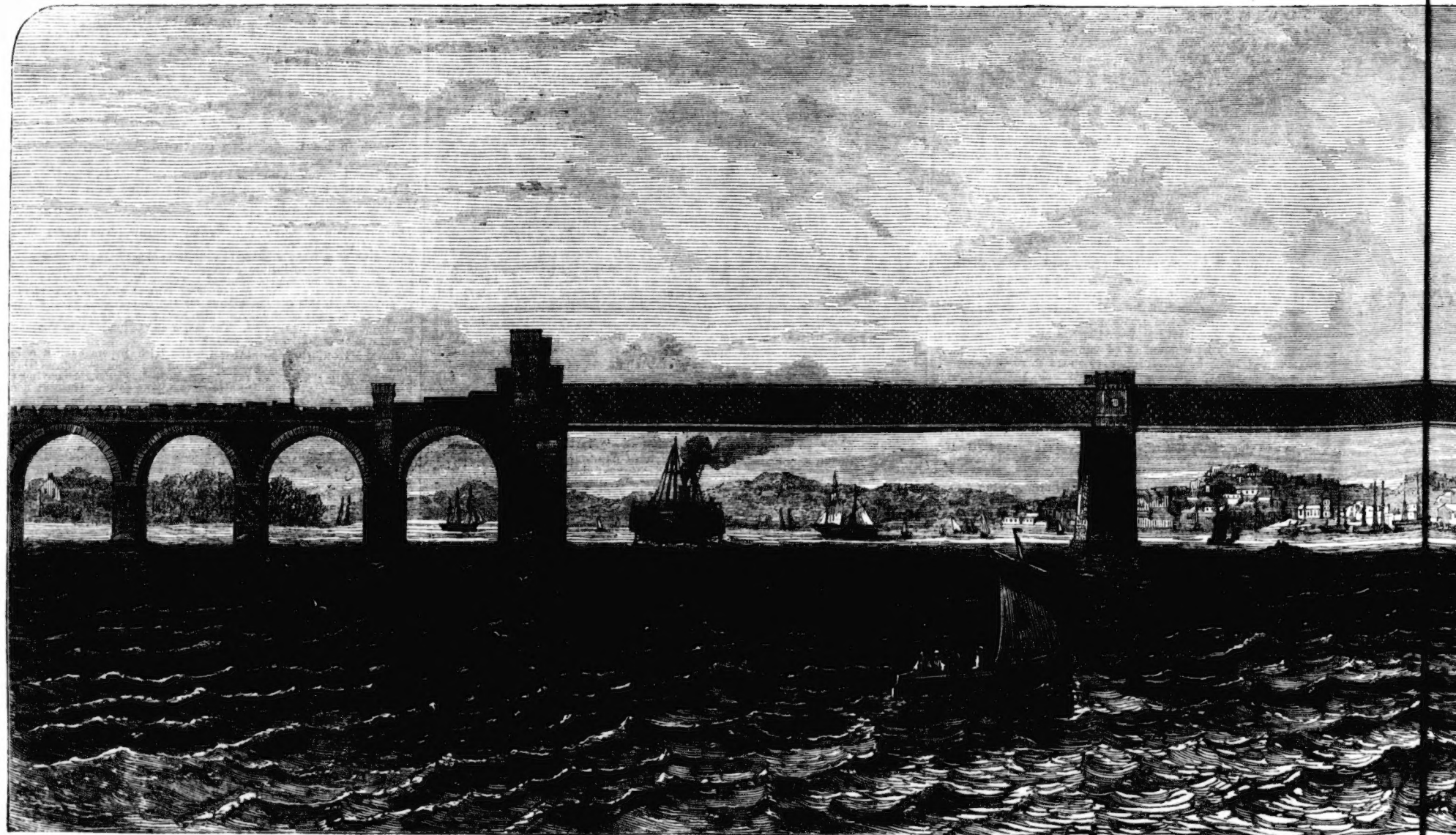
The engineer for the work is Mr. William Baker, and the contractors are Messrs. Brassey and Ogilvie.

## PROJECTED RAILWAYS AND WORKS IN THE CITY.

MR. HAYWOOD, the engineer and surveyor to the Commissioners of Sewers, has presented a report to them descriptive of certain railways and works (seven in number) which have been projected in or which affect the City. The first of these is the Eastern Metropolitan Railway, the object of which is the formation of an underground railway commencing in the City by a junction with the Metropolitan Railway in Aldgate High-street, east of St. Botolph's Church. From that point it is to be

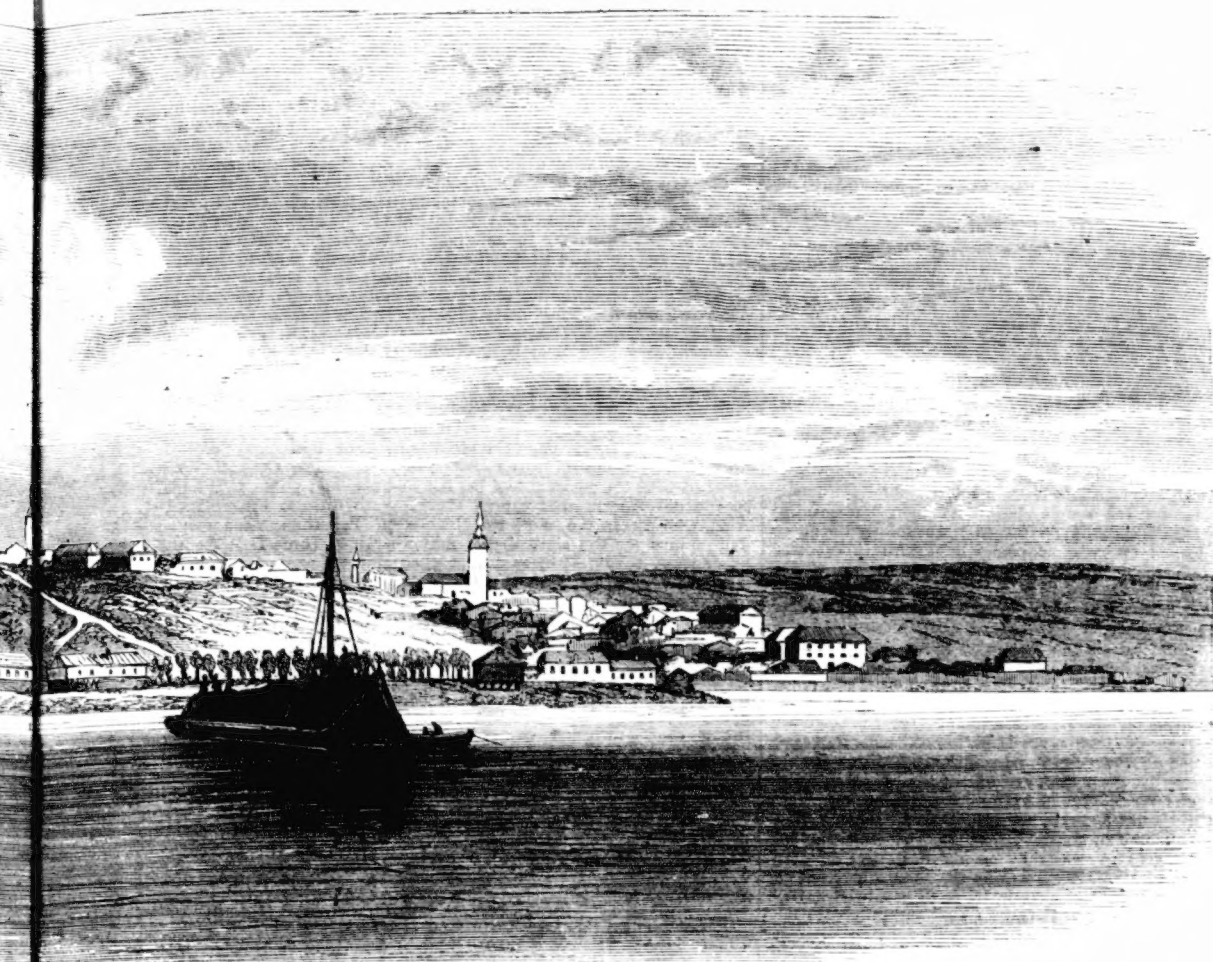


THE CITY OF BELGRADE CAP



NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE AND VIADUCT AT RUNCORN



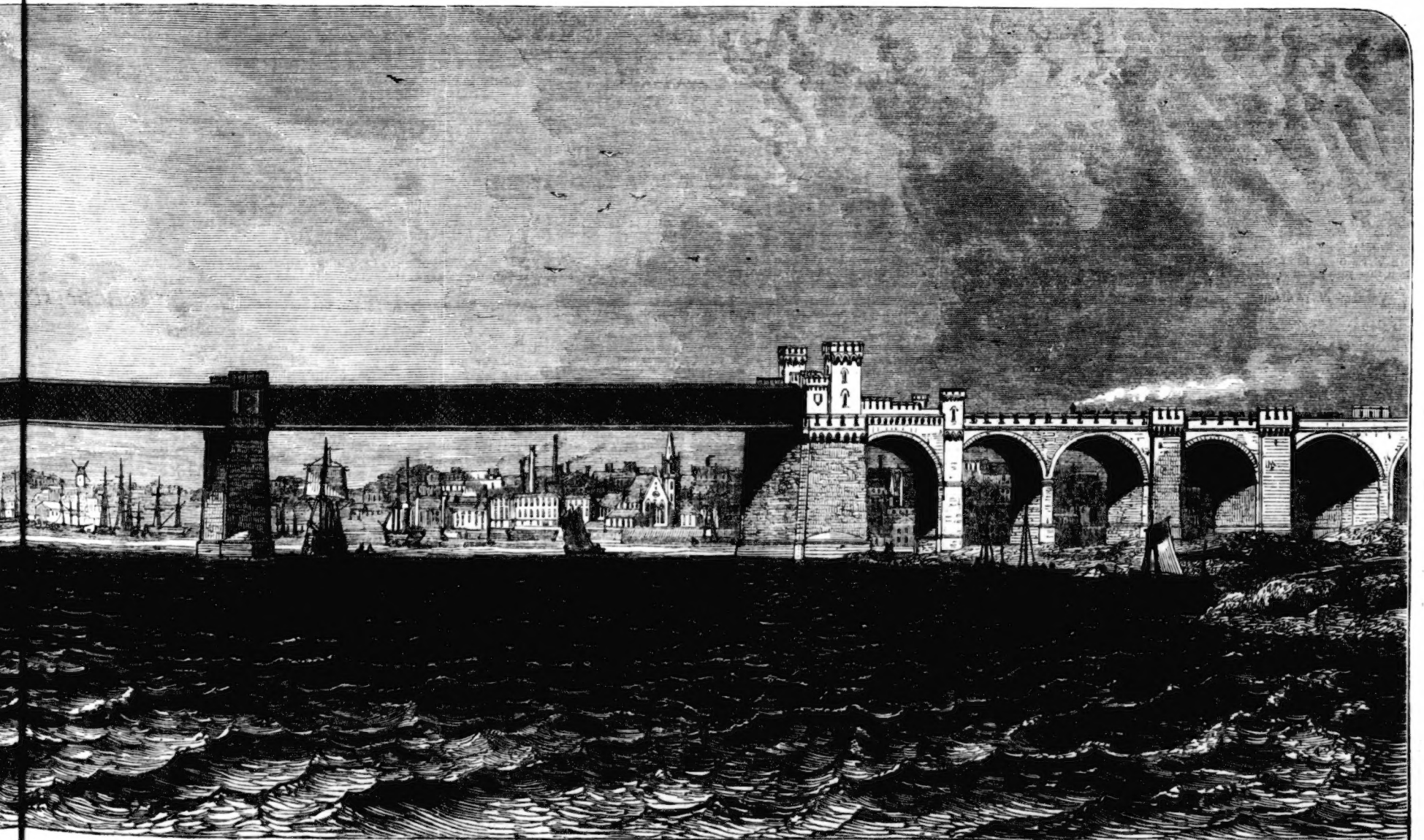


ADE CAPITAL OF SERVIA.

carried along the Whitechapel High-street and the Mile-end-road to a junction with the Great Eastern Railway at Bow. The entire line is to be subterranean, and is to follow the line of some of the principal streets. The public way of the City which will be affected is the line of Aldgate High-street, between Sun-court and the City boundary, and a small area of private property will be taken for the purpose of a station. The total area scheduled within the City, including the public way, is about three-quarters of an acre, of which the area of private property is about one sixth of an acre. The public way is to be restored to its original level and condition when the works are completed. By exchange stations at Bow and at Aldgate High-street passengers will be carried from the west to the extreme east of London without leaving the railway system, if the proposed line be carried out. The next is the Islington railway, which is a novel project in its way. It contemplates the formation of a railroad between Little Moorfields and Islington, at a point near the Agricultural Hall, on one continuous viaduct, and with a narrow

gauge. The line is to start from Little Moorfields, between Union-street and Tenter-street, and crossing Tenter-street, White-street, and Reynolds's-court, at which point it leaves the City, it will cross Chiswell-street and many streets on the west side of Bunhill-row, Bath-street, and Shepherdess-walk, passing over the City Canal near to Wenlock-basin, and over James-street, William-street, and Essex-street, through property on the northern side of St. Peter's-street, and terminating in Essex-road, near Islington-green. The line is to be on a viaduct, starting at a level of 30 ft. above the pavement in Little Moorfields. Tenter-street will be crossed by a bridge 22 ft. high; White-street by another 21 ft. high, and Reynolds's-court by another 19 ft. 6 in. high. The viaduct, of wrought and cast iron, will be made and fitted together at the factory before it is brought to the ground, and will, it is said, be constructed much more speedily than any other class of viaduct. Owing to the height at which it will be carried, the narrowness of the gauge, which is to be only 3 ft., and the mode of construction generally, the promoters believe the cost will be

small when compared with that of other viaduct lines, and, therefore, that unusually small fares may be charged to passengers, with considerable profit to the shareholders. The line appears to Mr. Haywood to have been constructed to secure the traffic which it is anticipated would go from Islington to the City by the projected new line of thoroughfare from Upper-street, Islington, to Fore-street. The third project is one for making a junction railway between the Metropolitan Railway at Smithfield Market and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The junction with the Metropolitan Railway will begin at the meat market, be carried beneath a new street now being formed from Farringdon-road to the western side of the market, and thence by a curve under St. John's-court to a junction with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at Snow-hill. The line will be entirely subterranean. The total area scheduled within the City is upwards of two acres, of which about nine perches are public way; and of the property scheduled the largest portion either already belongs to the Corporation, in respect of the markets improvements, or to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The public ways will be restored to their original state when the railway work is completed. The bill for this line of railway also seeks power to extend the time for the purchase of lands in the parish of St. Giles Without, Cripplegate, for which an Act was passed in 1865. The powers granted by that Act expire this year, and it is sought to extend that time to 1870. The fourth project contemplates the formation of a subway, beginning at Tower-hill, a little to the north of Lower Thames-street and the Tower Dock, crossing beneath the river, and terminating on the southern side, near Pickle-Herring-stairs, St. Olave, Southwark. The surface of the rails of this subway in the centre of the river will be upwards of 60 ft. below high-water mark, and the depth of the shaft on the City side 60 ft. below the surface of Lower Thames-street. The subway will be about 8 ft. in diameter. No private property in the City is scheduled, but the subway will pass beneath Tower-hill close to Lower Thames-street, and beneath the sewers under the care of the commissioners, which receive the drainage of the western side of Tower-hill, and discharge into the river near to the Tower Dock. The subway will be of cast iron, and is intended to convey passengers by an omnibus, which will be lifted in the shafts to the surface of the pavement on each side of the river, and which, when fitted, will be lowered to the level of the subway. The omnibus will carry twelve persons, and will be moved partly by gravitation and partly by other means. It will run backward and forward all day. The journey through the subway will be short, and the fares are to be very low. Mr. Haywood is of opinion that, although there can be no doubt of the utility of any safe, quick, and cheap means of crossing the river at this spot, what is imperatively demanded is a new bridge across the river, with suitable approaches on each side. If that were constructed there would be no necessity for this subway. The Great Eastern Railway Company in the year 1865 obtained power to take certain property in the City, beginning on the northern side of Liverpool-street, and thence to the City boundary, forming a terminus in Liverpool-street. This power will expire in the course of the present year, and by a bill now before Parliament it is sought to extend it to 1871. The last project to which Mr. Haywood refers is that promoted by the Corporation of London for supplying the citizens with gas of an increased illuminating power, greater purity, and at a lower price than is already supplied. In respect of illuminating power, the gas is to produce from an argand burner, consuming 5 ft. of gas per hour, a light equal to that of eighteen sperm candles of six to the pound, each burning at the rate of 120 grains per hour; whereas the illuminating power of the gas now supplied to the citizens is, according to the Metropolitan Gas Act of 1860, only equal to twelve sperm candles. As to purity, not more than twenty grains of sulphur in any form are to be contained in 100 cubic feet of gas. With regard to price, not more than 3s. 6d. is to be charged by the Corporation for 1000 cubic feet of gas, whereas the price of gas of inferior illuminating power is now 4s. per 1000 cubic feet. The measure defines more clearly the mode of ascertaining the illuminating power and purity of the gas; points not well determined by the Metropolitan Gas Act of 1860. The Corporation will take powers to supply meters under certain conditions to all consumers, without charge. The site of the proposed gasworks is on the northern banks of the Thames, at North Woolwich, to the east of Silvertown, whence the leading mains are to be brought by the principal roads to the City, which they may enter both at Aldgate High-street and the Minories. Powers are also sought to lay down gas mains and pipes throughout the City, and generally to carry on the usual operations of gas companies, and such as may be needful for the economical supply of gas to the citizens.



T BNOORN GAP, ON THE RIVER MERSEY.



## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN and the younger members of the Royal family arrived at Windsor on Tuesday evening from Osborne.

HER MAJESTY held a Privy Council last Saturday at Osborne, when Lord Chelmsford had an audience, and delivered up the Great Seal. Lord Cairns subsequently received the Great Seal as Lord High Chancellor of England. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hunt, was sworn in as a Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the board. Mr. Brett, the new Solicitor-General, on the same occasion received the honour of knighthood.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, acting on behalf of her Majesty, held the first Levée of the season, at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday. The attendance was unusually large, and the presentations were very numerous. The next Levée will be held on St. Patrick's Day. At the approaching Drawing-rooms the Queen will be present in person.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE has joined the Canoe Club, and has procured a canoe. The club of which the Prince of Wales is Commodore now contains 136 members, with 140 canoes and eighteen yachts. During the season canoe races and "chases" are to be held on the Cam (where the Cambridge branch has twenty-five members), and on the Thames, the Mersey, and the Liffey.

HER MAJESTY has granted £60 from the Royal Bounty Fund to the widow and family of the late Professor M. Ganley. The total sum raised by the committee acting on behalf of the deceased gentleman's family now amounts to a trifle over £300.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE was, on Tuesday, elected M.P. for Argyllshire, vice Mr. Finlay, resigned.

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF GLASGOW has resolved to petition against the Reform Bill for Scotland.

MR. EDWARD B. MARSH, British Vice-Consul at San Sebastian, has received the decoration of the Albert medal of the first class, for gallant services in connection with the wreck of a French vessel, in December last.

DR. BREWER is expected to contest Colchester again in the Liberal interest at the next election.

MR. THOMAS RIGBY and MR. A. B. WALKER, the two largest public-house proprietors in Liverpool, have taken Mr. Bright's advice and commenced closing their houses on Sundays.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT has instructed the tax collectors in the eastern provinces, now desolated by famine, to be extremely considerate in exacting the public dues.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON. SIR JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, K.C.B., commanding the troops in camp, has been appointed a member of the Royal Commission on courts-martial.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS at ANTWERP has elected Mmes. Rosa Bonheur and MM. Henry Berthoud and Cabanel to be honorary members.

AN APPARENTLY INEXHAUSTIBLE WELL is stated to have been dug at Zoula, about a mile and a quarter from the landing-point in Abyssinia.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY, in Lincoln's Inn, was densely crowded, on Monday, by barristers and other persons to witness the ceremony of swearing-in Lord Cairns as the Lord High Chancellor of England. Amongst the Judges present were Lord Romilly, Lord Justice Selwyn, and Vice-Chancellors Stuart, Wood, and Malins.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE COLLIERY OWNERS have given notice of a reduction of one shilling per ton for coal, coke, and screened and nut slack. THE ENGLISH SCHOONER MARY ANN, Captain Marshall, laden with naphtha and petroleum, caught fire, at Antwerp, on Tuesday morning, in consequence of an explosion on board. The ship was entirely destroyed, and the captain and crew perished.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Grand Master of the Orange lodges of the county of Down, has been convicted of a breach of the Party Processions Act, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to find bail in a thousand pounds to keep the peace for two years, or to be further imprisoned for one month.

THE LAMBING SEASON IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND has been in numerous instances very favourable. Such a number of twin lambs were dropped as were scarcely ever before known.

TWO BANK NOTES, each for £1000, were dropped into Mr. Spurgeon's letter-box a few days since by "A. B."—an anonymous donor, who has before given £1000 in like manner—one for the Pastors' College, the other for the Stockwell Orphanage.

THE MANCHESTER UNITY of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows have presented to the National Life-boat Institution a new life-boat, which is to be named the Manchester Unity, and stationed at Cleethorpes, on the coast of Lincolnshire.

TWO AUSTRIAN OFFICERS, Major Kodolitsch and Corvette Commander Captain Kienmannsegg, have been empowered to accompany the British expedition to Abyssinia.

MR. DICKENS is to sail for England on April 23, and on April 18 he is to receive a dinner from the journalists of New York.

LORD ALBERCORN'S DONEGAL ESTATES comprise more than twenty thousand acres of fine land, and he has directed leases of twenty-one years from the present date to be given to each tenant, at a valuation made seven years since. One tenant, disposing of his tenancy in a farm of fifty-one acres and £21 annual rent, received for his interest £570; and another obtained for his title to a farm, the rental of which was £39, no less a sum than £850.

CAPTAIN HOBART's activity as councillor to the new Turkish Board of Admiralty has thoroughly alarmed the French. M. Bourree has offered to effect as many naval reforms for the Turkish Government as it can possibly desire, and to lend a whole *etat major* of French officers to carry them out.

THE CENTRAL CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE, at a meeting on Tuesday, passed resolutions declaring that children under nine should not be allowed to labour; that an educational rate ought to be imposed; that compulsory legislation on the subject of the employment of women and children was to be deprecated; and that Government aid out of the Consolidated Fund ought to be granted more liberally and with fewer conditions to existing schools.

THE NEW LINE FROM LEWISHAM TO TONBRIDGE was, on Tuesday, opened as far as Sevenoaks, for passenger traffic only. By this new undertaking not only will the South-Eastern Company have an independent line, but the distance between London and all stations below Tonbridge will be shortened about twelve miles. The line will shortly be opened throughout, and then the whole of the Continental traffic will be carried over it.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES in America decided the other day that Mr. Price, of Iowa, was out of order in accusing another member of "raising a howl." As it was unparliamentary to call a member of the House "a dog," it was equally so to accuse a member of "howling," "barking," "whining," and other canine ejaculations.

THE WIFE OF A PRIVATE OF THE 1ST ROYALS, at Chatham, named Cullum, has just given birth to three children—two boys and a girl—the whole of whom are finely formed children, and, with the mother, are doing well. The birth of the children took place at the new quarters erected at Chatham garrison for the married troops.

THE CARAVAN OF PILGRIMS for Mecca and Medina left Damascus on the 6th ult., with all the ancient and traditional ceremonial. It will, as usual, stop a fortnight at Mezerib, a village about forty miles from the city of starting, in order to allow those who have been delayed to join, and on or about the 22nd it was to set out for the two holy cities. The number of pilgrims this year is estimated at 1200 or 1300.

MR. G. F. TRAIN was announced to lecture in the Rotundo on Tuesday evening. About 600 people assembled, of whom, it was stated by the manager, that 500 were free admissions. After waiting a considerable time, the audience were informed that Mr. Train had been arrested on his way from his hotel. He has been lodged in the Marshalsea, under a writ of *ca. sa.*, on foot of a judgment obtained by a London firm.

A RETURN OF THE CONVICTIONS for false weights and measures in the metropolis for the first six months of 1867, shows that in Finsbury seventy-eight persons were convicted, seventy-five of them for the first time; in Marylebone the convictions were nineteen, all first offences; St. Pancras furnished thirty offenders, but the return does not say in many cases whether the conviction was a first, second, or third offence. Mr. Henry Lack, cheese-monger, is returned as having been convicted a third time; he was fined ten shillings. Westminster returns 110 convictions, mostly for first offences.

BEGINNING IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—Mr. Stirling, of Kippendavie, chairman of the North British Railway board, and Mr. S. L. Mason, the general manager of the company, have been apprehended, whilst attending a meeting of the directors at the railway offices, for negligence in the management of the company, by which an accident occurred on the line near Gorebridge. The Procurator-General held an inquiry into the circumstances of the accident, by which three men lost their lives, and upon the evidence given he obtained a warrant for the apprehension of the chairman and manager. After these gentlemen had been examined before the Sheriff, they were liberated on bail, on the understanding that they would be ready to appear when called upon.

TRADES UNIONIST OUTRAGES AT LIVERPOOL.—The stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool, on Tuesday, heard the case against the prisoners J. Campbell, Rock, Kennedy, W. Campbell, Wainwright, Brennan, and Harris, who were charged with assaulting a number of men in the employ of Messrs. George Forrester and Co., of Vauxhall Foundry. The bolli-makers of the establishment turned out on strike a few weeks ago, and were replaced by men from the Isle of Dogs, London. A part of the new comers, whilst proceeding to their work on Friday morning, were attacked by a body of upwards of a hundred men, amongst whom were the prisoners, knocked down, and otherwise brutally ill-treated. The prisoners were all committed for trial at the sessions.

## PARIS GOSSIP.

THE whole courtly, official, and fashionable world is in the full swing of grand dinners, grand concerts, and grand receptions. That is how they keep Lent in this strange city—two thirds atheistic, and the remainder devout. But people might be worse employed than in giving and attending full-dress parties. On Tuesday a grand dinner of eighty covers took place at the Tuileries; and was followed by a concert, at which Mlle. Nilsson, Mlle. Roze, and Mlle. Cabel sang. It was an exceedingly brilliant entertainment; and, as the modes prevailing at the French Court can never be without interest to your fair readers, I will tell you what the Empress—"ravishing in her beauty and freshness," as the Jenkins of the Tuileries has it—had on. She wore a simple robe of green tulle, gracefully trimmed with mignonette; a diadem of diamonds, with an enormous emerald; in her hair, falling almost upon her forehead, rivulets and rows of diamonds, retained by a band of green velvet. So, you see, the colour of Princess Metternich (green) is still as much in vogue as is that bewitching lady herself. One lady present wore a plain dress of white muslin, coming up to the throat, without any trimming, jewels, or ornaments whatever. She was, like Pyrrha, *simplex munditiis*; and, *ma foi!* must have been the most distinguished woman in the room. The Emperor was very gay with his guests.

I mention this last fact, as it is rather singular that a man should be gay on Monday who had had dangerous fits of asthma on the Wednesday previous, and who on the Friday intermediate fell from his horse and fractured his skull. The Emperor has long been considered an extraordinary being, politically and intellectually; but here are physical characteristics hitherto undivulged. The fact is that a correspondent of one of your daily contemporaries, whose keenness for sensational intelligence led him to swallow a hoax, sent the story of the asthmatic attack to London, not a soul having heard anything of it here, for the simple reason that there was nothing of the kind. Then on Saturday a forged telegram was sent to M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, announcing the fall from the horse. It was signed "Laferrière, First Chamberlain," and it, too, was a hoax.

The bill fixing the contingent for the year has been under discussion in the Chamber. The Government insists on the 100,000 men first proposed. Then Marshal Niel has set in motion all the civil functionaries over France to expedite the enrolment and organisation of the new Garde Mobile. The Lyons papers state that immense activity is shown in the small-arms manufactory at St. Etienne, and that even all the private armourers of the town are employed on account of the War Department. A thousand chaspeots are turned out daily; and, in addition, 15,000 of the old muskets will be converted weekly. The camp of Châlons, which has for some months been left in charge of a corporal's guard, now rejoices in the presence of a brigade, and military manoeuvres will begin there earlier this year than usual, to make the men familiar with the new weapon. Finally, the five great naval arsenals of France are now protected by a system of gigantic submarine torpedoes, which can be exploded in a second by means of electric wires of Austrian invention. And if the few facts mentioned in this paragraph do not point to peace, I should like to know what they do mean.

Political quidnuncs are racking their wits to know what the meaning of Prince Napoleon's trip to Germany is. What does it portend? A private political mission, say the knowing ones. "Did you not observe that the Prince was closeted a long time with the Emperor before starting?" Most people believe there is something in this. "He is travelling for pleasure," explains one officious print; "he has gone to buy pictures" (!) says another. "Pooh!" observes a third conjecturer; "he has been packed off by the Emperor to prevent him making violent and damaging speeches in the Senate." This seems as good a reason as any. At any rate, you have here the gossip on the subject.

Two young ladies belonging to high Parisian society have just taken the veil. They are Mlle. de Maille, daughter of the Duke of that name, and Mlle. de Courson, equally well born.

It is whispered that a splendid sapphire has been sent by an exiled Queen to a Countess of the Faubourg Saint-Germain to see whether it can be sold to provide resources to support banished Royalty. Now, who is this poor Queen?

The first performance of "Hamlet" takes place on Sunday at the Opéra. It is looked forward to with interest, but from what I hear, it will create a very different feeling from Shakespeare's sombre tragedy. The drama of "La Vengeance," announced for Thursday at the Châtelet, in which the heroic crew of that vessel are to go down with it shouting "Vive la République!" according to what is termed French history, is expected to lead to a row. The Emperor himself is said to have insisted on retaining the historical shout, which will certainly cause a vibration when now heard repeated within the walls of a Paris theatre.

The weather has been extremely mild; all the almond-trees in and about Paris are in flower, and the famous March 20 chestnut-tree is expected to be in leaf before that date. The swans and goldfish have been brought back from winter quarters to the basins in the Tuileries and Luxembourg gardens, and Nature presents herself in a general aspect of revival.

LORD CHANCELLORS' PENSIONS.—There seems to be a general belief that not more than four ex-Chancellors can at the same time be in the receipt of £5000 a year. The Act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 111, enacts no limitation as to the number of these pensions. It simply provides that, in consideration of the abolition of certain offices, "the patronage and gift of which belonged of right to the Lord High Chancellor," it should be lawful for her Majesty to grant to any person holding the office of Lord High Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, on his retirement from the same, a pension, for the term of his natural life, not exceeding £5000 per annum. Therefore, by the appointment of Lord Cairns no difference will be made in respect of the pensions of the other ex-Chancellors—namely, Lords Brougham, St. Leonards, Cranworth, Westbury, and Chelmsford.—*Post.*

EAST END DISTRESS.—From the proceedings at the East London Distress Relief Committee, held at the Mansion House on Monday, it appeared that the charitable contributions of the wealthier classes had almost ceased, and the balance remaining in hand was barely £100. Mr. Sumda stated that a deputation of shipwrights had asked him to explain to the committee that their union arrangements did not include relief to men out of work. Statistics were given to show that a great proportion of the distress was not due to the state of affairs in Millwall in particular, but to a general depression of all branches of trade. The committee determined eventually to adjourn for a week, and the greater part of the relief is in the mean time suspended.

MR. HARE'S SCHEME OF REPRESENTATION.—A conference was held, on Saturday last, at the rooms of the Reform League, Adelphi-terrace, for the purpose of considering Mr. Hare's scheme for the redistribution of seats. Mr. Beales presided; and amongst those present were Mr. Mill, M.P.; Mr. Fawcett, M.P.; Mr. Morrison, M.P.; Mr. Hare, and Mr. C. W. Dilke. Mr. Hare illustrated the scheme of distribution which he proposes by supposing that fifty persons now present were called upon to choose from ten candidates a committee of five. Instead of dividing them into five sections, according to their accidental position, allotting to each two candidates, and requiring every section, however they may differ among themselves, to select one of two, the true method of bringing out the judgment and discretion of all would be to permit any ten of their number to elect one, thus giving to every elector choice from the whole list. It thus, in fact, substituted unanimous constituencies, united by personal confidence, for artificial and arbitrary combinations. It was not so much the introduction of a new system as the abolition of the restrictions of the old, and adapting it to the free intercommunication of the present day. It had been developed in the draught of an electoral statute now for some years before the public. Mr. Fawcett, M.P., suggested the desirability of having the whole question discussed at a great public meeting. Mr. Mill, M.P., said he hoped that when the discussion of Mr. Hare's system came before the House of Commons it would be treated by that body with as much intelligence as had been shown by the meeting. The arguments against the scheme, based upon the difficulty of keeping up communication between representatives and constituents, were not, he thought, of great weight, as it would still be perfectly possible for communication to be kept up; and explanations to a widely-scattered constituency might be made through the medium of the public press. The plan would not, of course, get rid of the influence of party, or "wire pullers," but it would have the effect of greatly diminishing their power. He thought the opposing views, that the plan would result in the election of leaders of party by immense majorities, and the selection of representatives of petty seats and "isms" fairly neutralised each other; and the action of the system would, in his opinion, be the election of the best men of all parties and of all sects. The further discussion of the question was adjourned.

## OBITUARY.

THE EX-KING LOUIS I. OF BAVARIA.—We have to record the decease of a King who, once highly popular among his subjects, and known as a liberal patron of the arts, lived to make a painful exhibition of infatuation, and, after a brief struggle, abandoned his throne and retired into another country, where he lived for the past twenty years in retirement, and has now died, at the advanced age of eighty-one. The ex-King expired, at Nice, last Saturday morning, Charles Augustus Louis, son of Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, was born Aug. 25, 1786; was educated at the Universities of Landshut and Göttingen; and took part in the campaign of 1809 against Austria. He evinced little taste for political affairs, and devoted himself to the cultivation of the fine arts, living even parsimoniously to obtain the means of accumulating objects of virtue. He erected the magnificent temple of art known as the Glyptothek, in Munich. On Oct. 13, 1825, he succeeded to the throne, taking the title of Louis I., and speedily showed desires to govern liberally. The censorship of the press was abolished as to non-political writings, and economic reforms were effected; but ere long the increasing influence of the clergy began to display its ill effects. The people became alarmed on finding that the number of convents had doubled in the space of ten years, and the King from 1830 pursued a reactionary policy. Behr, Eisenmann, Volkhardt, and other friends of liberty were made prisoners, or sent into exile, and more than once the Protestants were deprived of their constitutional rights. At length, in 1846, the influence of the clergy was weakened by the power of the blind god, and the King, now sixty years of age, became enamoured of the celebrated Lola Montes, who danced herself into his affections. He created her Countess of Landsfeld, and settled on her an income of about £5000 a year. The Countess, not satisfied with the command of the King's heart and purse, interfered in the government, and caused the King to dismiss his Minister, Abel, who was in the interest of the clergy. But, though the people had no love for the clerical domination against which Lola Montes was acting, they felt disgusted at the public scandal of the Royal liaison, and when the wave of revolutionary tumult of 1848 rolled over Europe the Bavarians were not without finding cause for disturbances. As usual, the students took an active part in the tumults, and the King in a fit of passion ordered the University to be closed for a year, and every student not a townsman to quit Munich in forty-eight hours. However, he soon recalled this order, and in the beginning of February he, in deference to the people, commanded Lola Montes to leave the capital. She obeyed; but ere many days returned in male attire, having only gone as far as Stahrenberg, a distance of three leagues. She was accompanied by a body guard of ten or twelve students, and attempted to enter the palace. The people assembled as soon as her return was known, and Prince Wallerstein had her arrested and sent off to Switzerland. On leaving, she said, "The King will abdicate and follow me into exile." Early in March the people demanded that the Chambers should be called together, and clamoured for reforms. The King refused to summon the Chambers until May. The people rose in insurrection, and captured the arsenal. The army refused to act against them; but Prince Charles, the King's brother, rode up and assured the people, on his word of honour, that the King had convoked the Chambers for the 16th of that month, and had granted the people all they desired. Upon this the people restored the arms to the arsenal and quietly dispersed. However, fresh tumults arose, and on March 21 the King abdicated in favour of his son Maximilian, declaring in his last proclamation that his government had been in accordance with the Constitution; that his life had been dedicated to the welfare of his people; that the public money had been carefully administered, and that his heart still glowed for Bavaria and Germany. Although deficient in certain requisites of administrative skill, Bavaria is much indebted to Louis I. He opened in Bavaria the first German railway, from Nuremberg to Furth, joined the Danube to the Main by the Ludwigskanal, and founded the town of Ludwigsbafen. He erected the Odeon, the palace at Munich, the gate of Victory, the new Pinacothek at Munich, and the Walhalla at Ratisbon; he published poems, and a work entitled "The Companions of the Walhalla" ("Walhalla Genossen"). After his retirement, the ex-King fixed his residence at Nice. Louis married, in 1810, Princess Theresa of Saxe-Helburghausen, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. His second son, Otto, was chosen King of the Greeks, and, as he had no issue, it had been arranged that his younger brother, Adalbert, should succeed him, an arrangement which was of course rendered useless by the expulsion of Otto from Greece. The life of Louis I. has been one of the most remarkable recorded in history. He was educated so as to develop his fine taste for the beautiful; but learned little of the art of governing, for which he had no taste. He was called to a throne for which his tastes and pursuits had but little fitted him, yet became highly popular from his liberal administration. He lived to lose the respect and affection of his subjects, and was compelled to resign his crown. He saw his eldest son pass away in 1864, and leave the throne to his young grandson, Louis II., a Prince nineteen years of age, yet less fitted for his position than had been his grandsire. His second son was chosen King of the Greeks, and, having been expelled from his kingdom, has recently died. He was lately visited by his niece, the ex-Queen of the Two Sicilies; and his daughter, Adelgonda, the ex-Duchess of Modena. The aged Monarch has had the misfortune to see a considerable number of relatives deprived of their thrones.

LORD WENSLEYDALE.—The death of Lord Wensleydale, on Tuesday week, in his eighty-sixth year, severed one of the few remaining links between the last and the present century. The contemporary of Campbell, St. Leonards, Lushington, and Pollock, and but a few years junior to Lyndhurst and Brougham, he belonged to a still older school of legal thought, and represented a type which now becomes extinct. Like so many of our greatest lawyers, he was born (on March 22, 1782) in the north of England, and educated in one of those north country grammar schools from which Cambridge has derived her sturdiest mathematicians. In October, 1799, he entered Trinity College as a pensioner, but was elected, scholar in the next year; and in 1803 gained the double honour, which few have since rivalled, of the fifth place among the wranglers and the senior Chancellor's medal. In 1804 he became Fellow of Trinity, and soon afterwards commenced reading for the Bar, a profession for which his remarkable industry and rare subtlety of intellect peculiarly fitted him. He was not, however, called to the Bar until the year 1813, but in the mean time he had acquired a considerable practice below the Bar as a pleader, and retained to the very last that partiality for precedent and form to which the interests of justice were too often sacrificed in the good old days of "special demurrer." Four years later he married; and after fifteen years' experience on the Northern Circuit, but without attaining the dignity of a silk gown, succeeded Mr. Justice Holroyd as a Puisne Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench, over which Lord Tenderden then presided. From this period until January, 1856, he was a distinguished member of the Judicial Bench, being transferred, in 1834, to the Court of Exchequer, where he sat, as Baron Parke, for no less than twenty-two years. At the beginning of 1856 Lord Palmerston conferred upon him the celebrated life peerage, which is likely to be associated with his name when the memory of his long judicial career and profound learning shall have faded into obscurity. It is but twelve years since this great constitutional question was raised and discussed with rare ability, yet of those who took a leading part in those famous debates how few are still to be found in their places! Lord Lyndhurst, who, though past fourscore, was the real hero of the day, passed away from among us four years ago; Lord Campbell, who on this occasion sided with the Conservative Peers, had preceded him two years before to the grave; Lord Brougham survives, but with shattered powers, after a life of activity unprecedented for its duration in modern times; Lord Derby, by far the youngest among the prominent opponents of the bill, has just been compelled by failing health to resign office. The importance of the principle at stake was not unworthy of the interest which it excited. Lord Wensleydale had no sons, and was known to be far advanced in years. Nothing, therefore, was to be gained by limiting his peer-



## Literature.

*Rambles on Railways.* With Maps, Diagrams, and Appendices. By SIR CUSACK P. RONEY, B.A. Trin. Coll. Dub., L.R.C.S.L. London: Edinham Wilson.

Of the two orders into which authors are divided, those who write because they have something to say, and those who scribble because they wish to make a book, the best work is sure to be done, other conditions being even approximately equal, by the first-named class. Mere bookmakers may produce a readable volume; but the man who writes because he has knowledge and ideas must induce goodly matter, even though possessed of a comparatively moderate degree of literary skill. This last is the case of Sir Cusack Roney. He knows a vast deal about railways, all the world over, and he communicates his information in a clear, intelligible, and well-arranged if not perfectly finished artistic manner. It is proper, however, to guard against any misconception to which the title of his book—"Rambles on Railways"—may possibly give rise. It is not a picturesque description of pretty scenes; it contains no quaint old-world legends or romantic stories; it relates no adventures by flood and field. In short, it is not a book for ladies or idle people desirous of whiling away a leisure hour; but a work to be carefully studied by the man of affairs, by the capitalist looking out for a safe investment, and by him who makes it his business to watch the progress of nations. It bristles all over with facts, figures, dates, measurements, and calculations. It is occupied with the past history, the present state, and the future prospects of railways. It tells us of the origin, the progress, the length, the gradients, the curves, the connecting ramifications, the routes, the cost, the revenue, the working expenses, the capital, the debt, and the profits (where there are any) of all the principal railway lines in the United Kingdom, on the European continent, and even in America, India, Canada, and Australia.

In addition to all this, Sir Cusack discourses of tunnels ancient and modern, and of such works as the Holborn-valley Viaduct, of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, and of ventilation on underground lines, such as the London Metropolitan. He has, moreover, a very pretty little controversy with the officials of the English Post Office, between whom and railway managers there has been a standing war ever since railways came into existence. Sir Cusack thoroughly sympathizes with the railways in the contest, and deals some hard blows at the "department." It should be noted, however, that he uses no arms save those of courtesy. While he labours to out-argue his opponents, he never stoops to abuse them, which is more than can be said for most controversialists; or even, it seems, for the official champions of the Post Office, for Sir Cusack alleges that "from the earliest period of postal reform until recent years, the railway has experienced nothing but hostility and reproach from the department." The matters in dispute are that the "department" is always trying to obtain greater advantages from railways than it is quite willing to pay for; that it does not fully appreciate the benefits it derives from the railway system; that it is not sufficiently grateful for facilities afforded to it; and that it is a little unscrupulous in stating its case. Now, we have no doubt that there is much truth in what Sir Cusack sets forth on these points, and he certainly seems to have the best of the argument so far as the *pros* and *cons* appear in his pages; but we think he forgets one important feature of the case, and that is, that the nation (or its representative, the Post Office) has some claim to consideration in return for the privileges conceded to railway companies by Parliament. These privileges are great and valuable; the companies could neither make their lines nor carry on their business without them; and surely the Government—that is, the Post Office—may reasonably look for some advantages in return beyond what is paid for in hard cash. And we suspect, though Sir Cusack Roney seems to think otherwise, that English railway companies have less to complain of in this matter than those of most other countries. It is only in connection with the conveyance of the mails that any special facilities are asked for in this country; whereas, on the Continent the whole business arrangements and ordinary traffic on the lines are at any moment liable to be interrupted and put out of gear by requisitions for the conveyance of troops, munitions of war, and other governmental purposes. We dare say, all things considered, the British railway interest is not so badly used by the "department" after all.

But, however this may be, it cannot be denied that Sir Cusack discourses most wisely, well, and with thorough knowledge of railways in all their phases (except, indeed, the great recent question of capital *versus* revenue, and the charges that ought to be made against each, on which point he does not touch). It is probable that we shall return to his work for some of the valuable information with which it is replete. We are glad to observe, by-the-by, that the author promises us another volume on the same subject, for which he has already collected the materials.

*Basil Godfrey's Caprice.* By HOLME LEE, Author of "Sylvan Holt's Daughter," &c. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

In many respects this is the best novel that has yet issued from the charming pen of Holme Lee. Some of the characters are beautifully drawn, and carried dramatically from the mere beginning to a perfect conclusion; and one, a young village beauty, is handled through various kinds of sins with a strength and delicacy which few writers could touch, and without which it would be a blot upon the pages. There is much of the sweet tenderness which so distinguished "In the Silver Age"—calm, gentle writing, always poetic, soothing, and pleasing; and yet decidedly unwomanly, considering the questionable qualifications which women seem now to consider necessary in fiction. In this respect Holme Lee stands alone amongst the lady novelists. Few writers can better portray quiet country life and scenery; and here is much of the best of the kind. The beauties and quaintnesses of Derbyshire, with a little of Yorkshire, seem to live before us, and only want a little toning down in the dialect to be thoroughly relished. And what may be called the English parts of the Continent are freely used by one who is evidently well acquainted with the usual resorts of our autumnal tourists. Of Basil Godfrey it is enough to say that he is a gentleman who falls in love with Joan Abbott, a mere peasant-girl; and that when he becomes heir to a large fortune and a member of Parliament, &c., he does not become the villain that so many would expect. Joan is a beautiful creature. Through the Rector, and the Curate, and their families, she becomes excessively educated, and, in time, a lady without being a fine lady. One by one, great people's prejudices against her are changed to love, and the reader seems to have made an ennobling friendship. All this is described with great artistic skill. There are always at least two stories in a novel. The second in "Basil Godfrey's caprice" is the fortunes of a beautiful village girl, with the strange name of Emmott Torre. She is, in a certain way, of good birth, beautiful, and ambitious; and she, in her turn, works her way into good society by means of a General Vivian, who is evidently her father. She makes love to everybody. At an early period one of her distracted lovers is killed, on her account, by another distracted lover; and when she is in society she cannot help playing her old pranks on human hearts. One gentleman becomes a lunatic. The village barber almost murders Basil, out of jealousy, and then commits suicide; and, finally, her own end is the worst that Paris can provide for an abandoned profligate. In this character there is very much of Becky Sharpe and a fair sprinkling of Manon Lescaut.

There are fifty, perhaps a hundred, other characters, most of them pleasing and lifelike; but here a serious charge must be made. Many of them are mere flashes of character, just touch-and-go; and, as they are distributed in England, France, Germany, &c., it is quite impossible to remember who they are or where they are. The effect is very perplexing. Otherwise, we think the story blends with coherence and interest; and some of the little episodes are to be pardoned for the gracefulness with which they occur. But, upon the whole, the book is needlessly spun out; the spinning out being probably a sacrifice to publishers and librarians, who always prefer three volumes to two.

*The Science of Fox-hunting and Management of the Kennel.* By SCRUTATOR. Author of "Horses and Hounds," &c. London: Routledge and Sons.

Written by one who has devoted the greater part of his life from early youth to glorious sport, and whose consequent experience entitles him to rank amongst the highest authorities we have on the "noble science," too much praise can scarcely be bestowed on this book. The reader may learn its nature from our notes. The fox is a decidedly important personage in a fox-chase; but, somehow, on paper the hounds seem to leave him out of sight. Mr. "Scrutator," therefore, wisely begins with some excellent hints to breeders of hounds, on time of breeding, and early management, &c., and, of course, on horses. The readers' attention is specially commended to some excellent remarks on such cruel practices as branding a whelp with the initial of his owner's name with a hot iron and tiring and blistering horses' legs. The new plan is to get the most out of an animal when young; or, in other words, to make weakness do the duty of strength. Despite modern opposition to the "wisdom of our ancestors," they did, in many such matters, know and practise more than we do. As to the practice of sending out puppies to neighbouring farmers, we believe it to be a very general practice; and there can be no doubt that the puppies trusted with the farmer are better cared for than those who fall into the hands of the innkeeper or the butcher; the latter being especially bad, as they are sure to obtain much more fat and dirt than exercise. For hounds who have a propensity to carry off their exuberant feelings by "running cur dogs," or chasing the world generally, Scrutator recommends exercise rather than whipcord. They should be taken through villages and parks, and taught to know the animals that are not designed for their especial gratification. An interesting passage occurs on blood-hounds and fox-hounds, and "the late Sir Wheeler Cuffe, a celebrated sportsman, who had hunted with the great Mr. Meynell, informed us that in the west of Ireland there was a pack of hounds used for the purpose of hunting fox and hare, all of one colour—black and tan—of great size, and which had probably been kept up in that country from time immemorial—probably ever since the last wolf-hunt." But we fancy there is a nearly all blood-hound pack of stag-hounds in the New Forest, belonging to Mr. Saville, and which are probably of the same kind as those mentioned by Sir Wheeler. All readers will agree with Scrutator as to the necessity of naming hounds when very young; they should (and do) answer to the master roll like soldiers, and sometimes rather better. The medical advice is also important; and our lady readers might advantageously apply to their pampered pets, "Miss Flossy and Master Carlo," the recipe given for certain nastinesses occasioned by over-feeding and want of exercise. Above all things, "breeding in and in" is strongly reprehended. It would be idle to follow that matter here, but everybody knows the result of it to be deterioration in the human animal.

Need it be said that Scrutator's volume supplies valuable information and opinions on matters which have proved puzzling to all young sportsmen? He settles the question between heavy and light weights somewhat to the satisfaction of the former, for speed is frequently useless without weight. Cub-hunting comes in for its comment, which comment, if taken as advice, would materially increase the number of foxes; and he thinks that you had better have a first-rate whipper-in and a second-rate huntsman than vice versa. The truthfulness of the description of the habits of foxes and rabbits by night will be recognised by all lovers of nature who have watched those animals in their natural state; but a laugh may be given at the assurance that foxes prefer death from the jaws of a devouring pack to death in any other form! What would a jury of foxes say? Such matters as amusing anecdote and glowing description of glorious runs abound in these pages, and must be left to the reader; and to the reader also must be left the question of ladies in the hunting field. Scrutator prefers them in the drawing-room. But then, will the ladies prefer the gentlemen in the drawing-room also, after a hard day's run?

In conclusion, we heartily recommend this book to all sportsmen and to the unhappy interested ones whom Fortune only allows to look on. Full of incident and anecdote, the embryo fox-hunter will not fail to derive from it both amusement and instruction, whilst the veteran can fight his battles over again with old "Bounty" or old "Rasper." It is sound writing from one who knows his subject well and knows how to write it well.

*Essays on the Principles of Morality, and on the Private and Political Rights and Obligations of Mankind.* By JONATHAN DYMOND, Author of "An Enquiry into the Accordancy of War with the Principles of Christianity," &c. London: F. B. Kitts.

It would be idle to criticise a book now forty years old. It is impossible, however, not to praise it. Lest those who know it not should object to the very serious nature of the title and imagine the book to be as narrow as religious books had a knack of being forty years ago, it must at once be said that, properly speaking, the book is political. It is full of good teaching and feeling and sound sense. It has anticipated the first and second great Reform Acts, and hints much that must some day come to light in a third and a fourth. It is curious, in fact, as throwing a light on the darkness of the latter days of George IV. It is very well suited for young people, ranging as it does over "something like everything," moral, political, historical. The present is the sixth edition, professedly cheap, for the use of schools and instructors of all denominations. It deserves to be widely circulated, although of course some doctrines may be found in it that cannot be literally accepted. But these the reader will readily discriminate.

*Hardwicke's Crown Peerage, 1868; and Hardwicke's Shilling Peerage, Shilling Baronage, Shilling Knightage, and Shilling House of Commons, 1868.* London: Robert Hardwicke.

We have now before us the issues for 1868 of Hardwicke's "Crown Peerage," a portly yet convenient pocket volume, together with the same publisher's "Shilling Peerage," "Shilling Baronage," "Shilling Knightage," and "Shilling House of Commons," of all of which it is sufficient to say that they still maintain the characteristics of accuracy combined with cheapness which have already made them popular, and are likely still to enable them to keep their place in public estimation. Those purchasers who affect elegance and illustration will naturally look to the more pretentious works of Debrett and others; but Hardwicke's little books are sure to find patrons among the multitude, for whose convenience they are specially designed; and they deserve extensive patronage, for they are very useful compendiums.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN 1868. The Army Estimates for 1868-9 provide for the following as the number of the regular Army—British establishment, including depôts in the United Kingdom of regiments in India, 6891 officers, 13,051 non-commissioned officers, 116,665 rank and file: total, 136,607, being 195 fewer than in 1867. The establishment of her Majesty's British forces in India to be paid out of Indian revenues is 3592 officers, 5318 non-commissioned officers, and 55,556 rank and file: total, 64,466, being 828 fewer than in 1867.

NOTHING WANTED BUT THE MIND.—Mr. F. T. Palgrave writes, in *Macmillan* for March:—"Mr. Buckle once told me that Talford possessed a letter of Charles Lamb (not published, however, in the 'Life'), in which Lamb narrated some criticisms made upon Shakespeare by Wordsworth:—That 'Shakespeare was a great poet, a very able genius, indeed; that much of his merit, however, lay in his style and a peculiar manner he had, which, Wordsworth thought, other people could imitate. . . . In fact, that he could write like Shakespeare if he had a mind to it. So you see,' Lamb ended, 'he wants nothing but the mind.'"

A WELSH GHOST.—Abernant, near Aberdare, is at present in the enjoyment of a ghost, locally certified as the spirit of the deceased wife of a workman who had threatened her husband before her death that she would haunt him if he ill-treated her children, and who seems to have had reason for keeping her word. The spiritual influence is chiefly manifested by jugs, chairs, and tables jumping about in the house; but the ex-parish constable, who was sent for to lay the ghost, was made the subject of a different manifestation. In reply to a solemn request, he received a blow with a stone, and was laid himself, instead of laying the ghost. The police were sent for, and they tied the deceased daughter's hands, thinking she was at the bottom of the affair; but the latest accounts say the ghost continues its manifestations.

age by patent to the term of his natural life but the creation of a precedent vitally affecting the constitution of the House of Lords. The real controversy was felt, and justly felt, to be, not between the prerogative of the Crown and the privileges of the Upper House, but rather between an official and an hereditary peerage. The result was, as is well known, that a new patent was granted, under which Baron Parke, instead of taking his seat as Baron Wensleydale, of Wensleydale, for life, took the title of Baron Wensleydale, of Walton, in Yorkshire, with remainder to himself and his issue male. As he died without such issue, the barony is now extinct. The appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, which it was the professed object of his elevation to strengthen, has since been reinforced by Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns, and Lord Romilly. His mature and penetrating judgment, however, will be sorely missed there, as well as at the Privy Council, of which he was a member for thirty-five years. A Liberal in politics, he never took a conspicuous share in political movements, and seldom made a speech on any but legal questions in the House of Lords. It is, perhaps, more remarkable, in an age when authorship is the foible of public men, that he never wrote a book, even upon a legal subject, or edited a single volume of Law Reports. On the other hand, the scholarship of his earlier years ripened into a higher culture in his old age, while the geniality of disposition which had made him a favourite with the Bar never failed to characterise his manner in private society. If he cannot be numbered among the brightest luminaries of English law, he at least earned and maintained for half a century the respect of his profession, and leaves behind him a spotless reputation.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.—The Earl of Rosebery died on Wednesday, at his town residence in Piccadilly. The late Archibald John Primrose, fourth Earl of Rosebery, was the eldest son of Neil, third Earl, by his second wife, Mary, only daughter of Sir Francis Vincent. He was born in October, 1783, and succeeded to the Scotch honours on the death of his father, in 1814. His Lordship was twice married—first, in 1808, to Harriett, second daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouvier (which marriage was dissolved in 1815); and he married, secondly, in 1819, the Hon. Anne Margaret Anson, eldest daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Anson. By his first marriage his Lordship leaves surviving issue Lady Harriett, widow of Sir John Dunlop, and the Hon. Bouvier Francis, Receiver-General of the Post Office in Scotland; and an only daughter, Lady Louisa, by his second marriage, who is unmarried. The late Earl of Rosebery was created a peer of the United Kingdom, in 1828, by the title of Baron Rosebery, of Rosebery, in the county of Edinburgh, and was a Baronet of Nova Scotia, created in 1651. For some years he was Lord Lieutenant of Linlithgowshire, but resigned the office a few years ago. His Lordship was one of the senior Knights of the Order of the Thistle. The late Earl is succeeded in his titles and estates by his grandson Archibald, Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of Archibald, Lord Dalmeny (who died in 1851) and Lady Wilhelmina Stanhope (now Duchess of Cleveland). The present peer is a minor, having been born on May 7, 1847. The families of the Countess Dowager of Lichfield, the Earl and Countess of Elinburgh, the Duchess of Cleveland, the Hon. Captain and Mrs. Wyndham, and others, are placed in mourning by the decease of his Lordship.

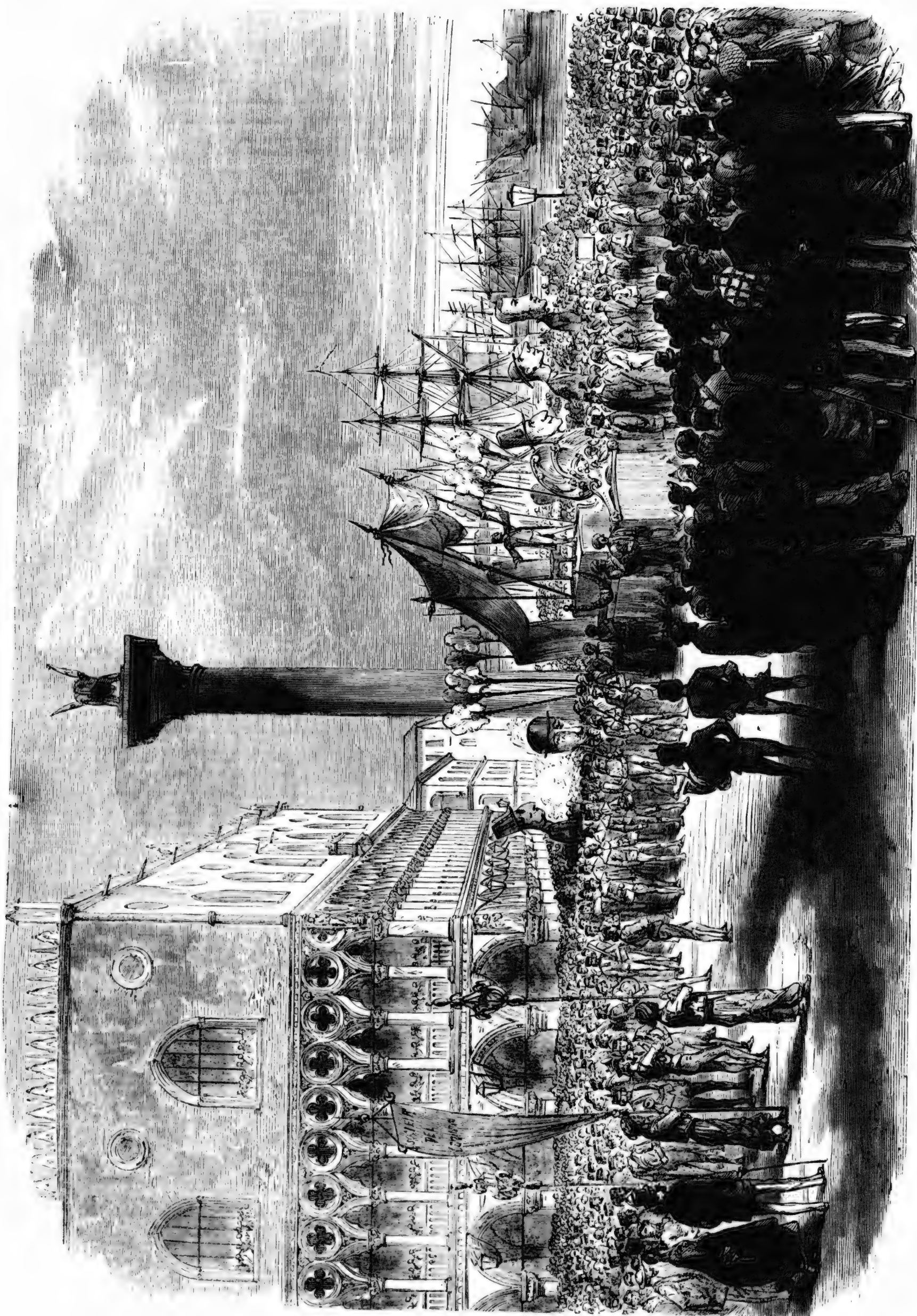
LORD BYRON.—The death is announced of Lord Byron, which occurred on Monday last. His Lordship was born in the spring of 1789, and entered the Navy at a very early age—eleven years. He was the son of Captain George Anson Byron, R.N., second son of the Hon. Admiral John, who was the second son of William, fourth Lord Byron, by Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Robert Dallas, of Dallas Castle, Jamaica. In 1816 he married Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Sacheverel-Chandos Pole, of Radbourne, Derbyshire, by whom he leaves a numerous family. He succeeded to the title in April, 1824, at the death of his cousin, George Gordon Byron, the celebrated poet. He was an Admiral on the reserved half-pay list, his commission as Captain bearing date June 7, 1814; Rear-Admiral, Dec. 24, 1849; Vice-Admiral, March 19, 1857; and Admiral, May 20, 1862. The late Lord had been one of the Lords in Waiting to her Majesty for several years, but resigned in 1860, when he was appointed an extra Lord in Waiting to the Queen. He is succeeded in the family honours by his eldest son, George Anson, born in 1818, and married, in 1843, to Lucy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Wexcomb, Rector of Langford. He was formerly in the Army, and, as Captain of the 19th Foot, retired in 1843.

BARON BENTINCK.—We regret to announce the decease, on the 2nd inst., at the age of seventy years, of his Excellency Baron Bentinck, Minister of State, Chamberlain of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, which post he had held more than sixteen years. The deceased was formerly Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, Stockholm, Berlin, and Vienna, and for seven years Councilor of Legation in London; he afterwards became successively representative of his country in Bavaria, Baden, and Württemberg, and subsequently in Belgium and Great Britain; he also held the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Hague for a short period in the year 1848, which post he resigned after having taken a distinguished part in the measures which led to the modification of the constitution of the country. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, of the Luxembourg Order of the Oak Leaf, and of several foreign orders. Mr. D. Everwyn will hold the post of Chargé d'Affaires until the appointment of a successor to the late Minister.

MRS. GEORGE COMBE.—On Tuesday the grave closed over the remains of this estimable lady—a daughter of the great Mrs. Siddons and widow of the author of "The Constitution of Man." Mrs. Combe has survived her husband nearly ten years, Mr. Combe having died in the autumn of 1858. They were married in 1833, and during the twenty-five years between these dates Mrs. Combe was her husband's inseparable companion in all his journeys, spending three years with him in a tour through America, where he lectured in most of the principal towns and collected materials for his important work on the United States. To this work Mrs. Combe contributed a description of the shore scenery near Portland, in Maine, which was much admired. All who were distinguished in art, science, or literature in Edinburgh, or staying there from time to time, were among their guests. After Mr. Combe's death his widow lived for the most part abroad, often suffering from ill-health; and she died at Nice on the 19th ult. In accordance with her wishes, her body was brought to Edinburgh and interred beside that of her husband in the Dean Cemetery. Mrs. Combe was the last survivor of her own family.

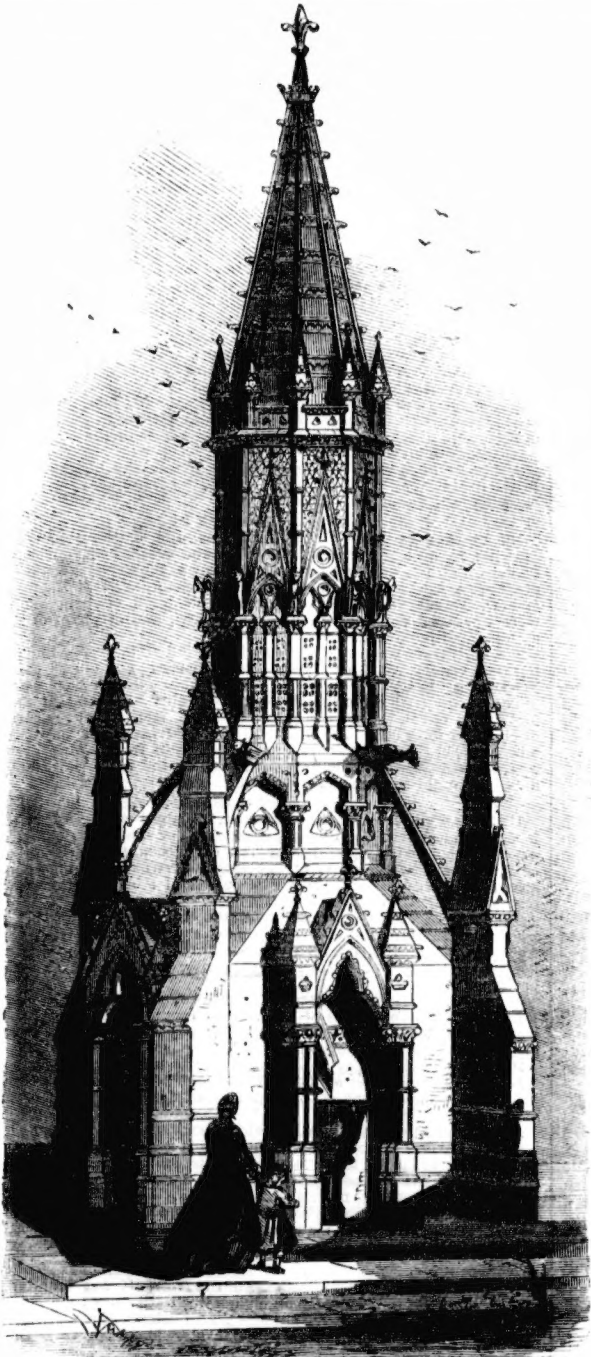
THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The preliminary arrangements for this great triennial musical celebration are now completed, and we learn from the prospectus just issued that the dates of the performance are fixed for Monday, June 15; Wednesday, 17; and Friday, 19; the great rehearsal to take place on the previous Friday, June 12. The works to be given on the first and third days are "The Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt"—a wise adherence to the former practice, since no other of the composer's many oratorios can compete with these as masterpieces eminently representative of his genius and power. As on former occasions, the second day will be devoted to a miscellaneous selection. As at the previous festivals, the resources and organisation of the Sacred Harmonic Society will form the basis of the great musical results to be obtained at these gigantic performances—the London Festival Choir and the various provincial contingents; our opera orchestras, reinforced by many other efficient instrumentalists increasing the assemblage of performers to the enormous number of some four thousand exponents. Mr. Costa's superintendence and direction of the performances offer on this, as on previous occasions, the best guarantee for their musical efficiency and success, while the excellence of the business arrangements and details affords similar assurance of at least a repetition, if not an increase, of former financial results. The improvements in the acoustical properties of the space inclosing the great Handel orchestra of the Crystal Palace, effected in 1862, will be still further enhanced—that space occupying an area of more than 16,000 ft.—in width double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. An interesting feature in connection with the forthcoming festival is the announcement of the publication on June 1, by subscription, of a facsimile, in photo-lithography, of Handel's manuscript of "The Messiah," taken, by permission of her Majesty, from the original in the Royal Library. The profits that may arise from this undertaking are to be divided in equal shares between the benevolent fund of the Sacred Harmonic Society and the Royal Society of Musicians.





THE CARNIVAL AT VENICE





THE NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN, HYDE PARK, PRESENTED BY SOULTAN BAHADOOR OF VIZIANAGRAM.—SEE PAGE 146.



THE PRINCESS MARGHERITA OF SAVOY, FIANCÉE OF PRINCE HUMBERT OF ITALY.

#### PRINCESS MARCHERITA OF SAVOY.

THE approaching marriage of the future King of Italy is an event which derives importance from the rumour that Victor Emmanuel had expressed his intention of retiring from the throne after the celebration of the nuptials of his son with the Princess Margherita of Savoy.

This lady is the daughter of Ferdinand Duke of Genoa (who died on Feb. 10, 1855, and was the brother of King Victor Emmanuel) and Princess Elizabeth, who was the daughter of John, King of Saxony, and who, in 1866, contracted a morganatic marriage with Marquis Rajallo. Princess Margherita Marie Thérèse Jeanne of Savoy is, therefore, first cousin to Prince Humbert, and although

she is only sixteen years of age is already noted for her great beauty as well as for her amiable character.

It is frequently the case that Royal Princes have no history on which the biographer can comment previous to their marriage; but this is not the case with the heir to the throne of Italy, who has already distinguished himself in the eyes of his countrymen.



TYPES OF PERUVIAN LIFE: LLAMA DRIVERS.



## GRAND PROCESSION IN THE VENETIAN CARNIVAL.

SAY what one will, the carnival is becoming a sham almost everywhere, except, perhaps, in Vienna, where it is merely an ordinary holiday-time, devoted not to masking and grotesque processions but to honest dancing and feasting in a regular way, and without much absurdity on the one hand or excess on the other. In Venice alone some sort of force and expression are still to be found in the week of misrule before Lent, and this year, perhaps more than ever, there has been an effort to revive the ancient glories by a carnival procession worthy of the occasion of regained liberty, although we in England cannot be expected to sympathise very deeply with such a method of expressing satisfaction. Our Engraving represents the triumphant moment when the cortège arrived at the crowning point of Venetian street-life—the Piazzetta of St. Mark. It was on the Sunday that Signor Pantalane, the great representative of the carnival at Venice, entered the city to inaugurate the mad folly of the week. The triumphal car, after having been surrounded by its vast crowd of attendants in the courtyard of the convent of St. Sepulchre, now used as a barrack, commenced its journey at one p.m., and, traversing the entire length of the Riva degli Schiavani, arrived at the Piazzetta not without some difficulty. Here it stopped to allow Pantalane to exercise his restraining influence over the vagaries of his followers. The throne and his suite took up a space between the columns of St. George and the Lion, and there Pantalane rose and obtained silence. It is this scene which has been depicted by our Artist, who sketched the cortège while its face was turned towards the sea, and it almost extended to the Grand Piazza. It was an admirably-managed procession, the oriflamme which was in advance being flanked by two horns of plenty, and these were followed by trumpeters, Neapolitans, "Chiozzotti," a society of a hundred, originally fishermen, but now including several persons of the greatest distinction. Their costume is black velvet breeches and loose jacket, long variegated stockings, a large point-lace collar falling on the shoulders, a cap of black cloth stuck with flowers, and a gaudy sash. These fellows chew tobacco and smoke continually without the least regard to the presence of their chief, who seems to tolerate the practice; and it is needless to say that they have a band continually playing, under the enlivening influence of which they throw their comfits at all the pretty women in their route, whether they sit at windows and balconies, or are contadinas who hold their aprons for the sweetmeats; for the goodies of the "Chiozzotti" are worth having, being little fishes made in sweetmeats, of which each member of the guild carries a small basket full. After these came the "Epigrams," the "Calembours," walking in double columns, and it would be impossible to convey any idea of the constant fire and exchange of jokes, witticisms, sarcasms, and Venetian chaff. Amidst the great concourse stalked colossal masks of a grotesque character—all the more grotesque because they were in modern European costume, and represented exaggerated types of queer modern faces. Then came the "jockeys," the "travellers," the arts and sciences, and masks and mysteries representing political events. One great feature in the "high art" portion of the masque is the constant use of great fans by the representatives of these mysteries, many of which have been invented and produced by a staff of gentlemen who bring up the rear of the procession, and are said to be mostly journalists. In a few minutes Pantalane finishes his little harangue, and the immense cortège reaches an enormous timber platform erected in the midst of the Piazza of St. Mark, where the fête terminates in an Abracadabraic dance; after which their leader once more thanks and congratulates the crowd, and the ceremony terminates at about four o'clock in the afternoon. Pantalane is a sort of fantastic representative of the old Venetian merchant. His costume is composed of long red stockings, breeches, and waistcoat; a Venetian mantle of black velvet, and a kind of nightcap, of black silk. Gold and jewels ornament his throat and bosom. At the moment when this dignitary appeared the sun broke out as the sun seems to do only in Venice, and nothing could exceed the brilliancy and spirit of the whole scene. The evening festivities, however, were equally attractive, since they included a grand ball in the Piazza of St. Mark, where the most grotesque masks and all the traditional costumes of the Venetian carnival of old times took part in the licensed follies of the day.

## TYPES OF PERUVIAN LIFE.

## LLAMA-DRIVERS.

OUR Engraving represents one of those remarkable scenes which appear to belong to the world of fancy rather than to the more common-place realities of our own time; and yet it is but a faithful representation of a phase of life in one of those unchanging and mysterious countries which, like the remote nations of the East, exert all the fascinations of fiction even in a narration of the common life of their people. In Peru there still remain some of the primitive customs which made its name a synonym for much that was strange and wonderful, and life among the muleteers and the drivers of llamas is full of strange and picturesque incidents. Even in the streets, say, of Arequipa, for instance, the traveller will suddenly come upon a group of animals which he may easily mistake at first for young camels, but which on inquiry he finds to be llamas. These useful creatures, which, perhaps on account of their wool, are sometimes called Peruvian sheep, are about as little like sheep as the animal previously named. In fact, the llama is a kind of weak and undersized camel, and he answers similar purposes as a beast of burden, while his internal resources are very much the same as those of the larger animal in his powers of abstinence and the ability to go a long time without water. His attitudes, his gait, and even his sense of injustice at too heavy a burden, all remind one of his big brother of the East. This useful animal will carry about 125 lb.; but one hundred weight is considered a full load; he will accomplish twelve or thirteen miles in the day, and, requiring scarcely any care, feeds on almost every species of herbage found upon the mountains, and is driven in flocks or herds of several hundreds, all of which are obedient to the voice of the driver. He has spongy hoofs and claws, which enable him to pass over beds of ice with ease, and is well protected by his fleece from any cold to which he may be exposed. The height of the male when full grown is nearly three feet, but, as his neck is long, he appears taller. The female is smaller, and her wool is finer than that of the male. Their colour is, like that of the camel, when young a light brown, with a mixture of darker shades. In some districts, however, they are said to be nearly white, and in others nearly black, while a fourth variety is speckled. When they are about four years old the males and females among those that are kept for work are separated, the males begin their training for travelling and carrying loads, the females being kept at pasture and not made to work.

When on a journey the llamas will not feed during the night; but they usually set off late in the morning, after feeding for a time, and stop again during the day if there is any pasture on the way. Their journeys are sometimes long on the higher lands, but they rarely descend to the lower, where the heat is too great and the atmosphere too dense for their delicate constitutions. The alpaca is a smaller species, the form of which approaches nearer to the sheep than that of the llama, although its neck is still longer than that of the latter. Its wool, too, is finer, and is used for making native ponchos, or cloaks, and bedclothes. It is kept in large herds and carefully tended. The vicuña is much the handsomest animal of the three, and is in size between the llama and the alpaca. Its neck is long and slender, its wool fine and curly; the greater part of the body being a reddish yellow and its breast white. It inhabits the higher table-lands of the Cordillera, where the vegetation, which consists principally of a kind of grass, is very scanty. They are hunted in great numbers by the Indians, who succeed in driving them into a kind of pen, or corral, and then securing them with the lasso. The most remarkable and the rarest of this species, however, is the guanaco, which is larger than the llama, standing between 3 ft. and 4 ft. high; but it lives only in small herds, and is too wild to be tamed or made useful for carrying. The most remarkable

circumstance connected with the llama is that the ancient Peruvians are said to have paid it divine honours and to have made it an object of worship, at the same time that they profited by its labour as a beast of burden.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

ABOUT two years and a half ago, immediately after the termination of the 1865 season, it was announced that Mr. Gye, tired of his undivided responsibility as manager, and willing to admit the public to a share in his annual profits, meant to hand over the Royal Italian Opera to a company, of which he was ready to become the acting director. It was further announced that, to guard against all possibility of opposition, arrangements had been made with Lord Dudley by which the management of Her Majesty's Theatre would also be transferred to this company. The company, then, would have had enough to do. But, first of all, it had to be formed, and the capital was fixed at half a million. We believe that about £2000 was actually paid up; but the scheme broke down for various reasons. Mr. Mapleson's consent to the fusion of the two operas had not been obtained; and it seemed to be the general opinion that the whole thing was impracticable, as, in the interests of the public, it was obviously undesirable. It is precisely because we have two Operas instead of one that so many new works are produced in London from year to year and so many new singers engaged. The destruction of Her Majesty's Theatre seems to have suggested to the once rival managers—for Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson are now allies—that the time has at length arrived when the operatic forces of which they jointly disposed may be concentrated with advantage at one theatre. The public, however, as in 1865, are to be invited to take part in the enterprise—or rather to take the enterprise altogether into their own hands; and all sorts of rumours have been in circulation as to the amount of capital required. The exact sum demanded by Mr. Gye for ceding Covent Garden Theatre with all its contents and appurtenances to the company and retiring into private life is, as set down in the usual circular, destined for the enlightenment of persons about to invest, £270,000, though it appears from the registration deed that the "Grand Opera Company" only asks for a capital of £200,000 in 20,000 shares of £10 each.

The precise aim of the undertaking is "to purchase or otherwise acquire, for such sum and on such terms as the directors shall think fit, the fee, for a term or terms of years or other tenure, of the ground, buildings, and premises now known and used as the Royal Italian Opera-house, Covent-garden, London, and also of the floral hall adjoining thereto, and also of the warehouse in Hart-street, Covent-garden, aforesaid, used in connection with the said opera-house, and also the scenery, machinery, properties, dresses, costumes, armour, arms, organ, gas-fittings, chandeliers, musical instruments, music (manuscript and printed), furniture, fixtures, fittings, and effects appertaining to the said opera-house, floral hall, and warehouse respectively; and to use and let the said opera-house and floral hall, or either of them, for operatic, dramatic, musical, or other entertainments; and also, if it shall be thought desirable, to remove the present building of the floral hall, and to erect on the ground thereof a building suitable for operatic, dramatic, musical, or other entertainments, and to use or let such building for all or any such purposes; and also to give operatic, dramatic, musical, or other entertainments, at any other place or places, and to furnish and provide all scenery, machinery, properties, dresses, music, and other effects and accessories, for all or any of the purposes aforesaid. To make or carry out any arrangements for uniting or amalgamating, either in whole or in part, the business of this company, or any part thereof, with that of any other company, corporation, partnership, firm, or person engaged or interested in a similar business, incidental or conducive to the carrying out the business or objects of this company, or any part thereof. To transact and do all such other acts, deeds, and things as shall be necessary or expedient to carry into effect all or any of the objects before mentioned or indicated, or any or either of them."

It is provided in another part of the deed that "Mr. Mapleson shall be entitled to 'the sum or remuneration of £10,000 on the condition that he shall co-operate with this company and become the manager thereof, and not give any further operatic, musical, or dramatic performances, except in connection with this company, and give this company the exercise and benefit of all engagements of artists into which he has entered.' Moreover, 'all such compensations and remunerations as shall or may appear necessary or expedient to promote the interests and success of this company' are to be paid out of the general funds of the company."

In the meanwhile, Mr. Chatterton has written a letter to the *Morning Post* saying that Drury Lane Theatre is all but let to Mr. Mapleson for the summer season, the consent of the committee, which is sure to be given, being now alone wanting to the agreement entered into by the managers.

Mme. Arabella Goddard's recent performance of Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words" included the whole of the eighth book, which Mme. Goddard, it will be remembered, had the honour of introducing, and which she has now played four times in public. Every time these charming pieces are performed, especially when Mme. Goddard is the pianist, they are heard with increased delight. How keenly they were enjoyed on this last occasion may be gathered from the mere statement that three of them—the sparkling allegro vivace in A, the beautiful adagio in D, and the stirring, irresistible presto in C, which, though Mendelssohn himself did not christen it "Tarantella," has all the essential conditions of that liveliest of national dances—were unanimously asked for again, and two of them repeated. For close and rapid playing, crisp and elastic touch, distinct articulation, and, amidst all this, the nicest gradation of tone, Mme. Goddard's execution of the last-named piece could not possibly be surpassed. The concert was varied by some of Mendelssohn's vocal pieces, extremely well sung by Mr. W. H. Cummings.

Miss Berry-Greening announces an "Irish Concert"—her third—for the evening of Tuesday, March 17 (St. Patrick's Night), at St. James's Hall, when she will sing some of Moore's melodies and Lover's songs, and be assisted by the band of the Coldstream Guards and artistes of eminence. The concert is under the patronage of the Marquis of Donegal and Viscount Bangor.

## TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have approved the publication of the following explanatory memorandum to accompany their minute of Dec. 21, 1867. This memorandum shows fully the aid which the State affords in promotion of technical instruction at the present time:—

1. It will be seen that this minute creates three descriptions of scholarships or exhibitions for the encouragement of science instruction, and for the support of students of the industrial classes while continuing their education. These are intended to supplement and enlarge existing action on the part of the Science and Art Department, and to promote secondary instruction in elementary schools, thus forming a connecting link between them and the science and art schools and classes.

## ACTION OF THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

2. The existing action through the Science and Art Department is to aid instruction in science in the following subjects:—1, practical plane and solid geometry; 2, machine construction and drawing; 3, building construction or naval architecture and drawing; 4, elementary mathematics; 5, higher mathematics; 6, theoretical mechanics; 7, applied mechanics; 8, acoustics, light, and heat; 9, magnetism and electricity; 10, inorganic chemistry; 11, organic chemistry; 12, geology; 13, mineralogy; 14, animal physiology; 15, zoology; 16, vegetable physiology and economic botany; 17, systematic botany; 18, mining; 19, metallurgy; 20, navigation; 21, nautical astronomy; 22, steam; 23, physical geography. And in art in elementary drawing as an education of the power of observation, and in drawing, painting, modelling, and designing for manufacture and decoration.

3. In order to place a school or class in connection with the Science and Art Department, it is necessary that a committee, consisting of at least five persons, should be formed, who will undertake certain duties of superintendence in connection with it.

## AID TO INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE.

4. As respects science, the aid consists of—(1) payments to the teachers

on the results of instruction as tested by examination, (2) medals and prizes to the successful students, (3) grants to the school in aid of the purchase of apparatus to the extent of £50 per cent of the cost, and (4) Royal Exhibitions and free admissions to the Royal School of Mines in London and the Royal College of Science in Dublin.

## PAYMENTS TO TEACHERS.

5. The payments to the teachers vary from £1 to £5, according to the class in which the student is placed. There are five classes, the fifth being the lowest. The payments are only made for the instruction of students of the artisan or weekly wages class, and those whose incomes are less than £100 per annum. The teacher to be qualified to earn payments on results must have taken a first or second class, unless he has obtained some University degree.

## EXAMINATIONS.

6. The examinations are held in May. The examination in each subject is held over the whole kingdom on the same night. It is not necessary to enable a class to be examined and obtain prizes, &c., that the teacher should be certificated. If a satisfactory committee be formed, any class or single student can be examined, however taught.

## PRIZES.

7. Prizes, which, with some few restrictions, are open to all students, are given to those who obtain a first, second, or third class. To the best in each subject are given a gold, a silver, and two bronze medals.

8. Six Royal Exhibitions of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, are given in competition at the May examinations. Three of these are to the Royal School of Mines in London and three to the Royal College of Science in Dublin. Free admissions are given to the courses at these institutions to all who take gold medals.

9. The detailed rules will be found in the *Science Directory*, published by the department, price 6d., which will be furnished on application to the secretary, Science and Art Department.

## AID TO INSTRUCTION IN ART.

10. As respects Art.—Firstly.—Towards the teaching of elementary drawing in schools for the poor. This aid consists of payments to the managers of 1s., 2s., or 3s., on account of children satisfactorily taught drawing, and who pass a very elementary examination of the first grade; and of payments of 5s. or 10s. on children or pupil teachers who pass the more advanced or second grade examination, and of prizes to successful children and pupil teachers.

The first grade consists of drawing in outline from flat examples, drawing from regular solids or objects of simple form, and of easy problems in practical geometry.

The second grade is an examination of a higher standard than that of the first grade, but in the same subjects, with the addition of perspective and mechanical drawing. Examinations are held in May in any elementary school taught by a master holding a certificate for drawing, or who has passed a second-grade examination in any of the above three subjects of drawing taught in elementary schools.

## NIGHT CLASSES.

11. Secondly.—Towards art-instruction in night classes for artisans held in elementary schools, in literary, mechanics', or similar institutions. This aid consists of payment of 10s. or 15s., on account of artisans or their children above twelve years of age satisfactorily taught drawing of the second or third grades, of prizes to successful students, and of payments towards the local expenses of examination.

The third grade is represented by works embracing the whole course of instruction in night classes or schools of art, such as drawings from examples, from casts or models, from nature, the antique, or the life; painting—flowers, landscape, or from life; designing or drawing for decorative purposes.

## SCHOOLS OF ART.

12. Thirdly.—To schools of art held in rooms entirely devoted to art-instruction. This aid consists of similar payments to those awarded to night classes and of the following additional payments:—

20s. on account of every artisan satisfactorily instructed in art.  
£15 or £30 on account of art pupil-teachers.  
£5 or £10 on account of students trained for art-teachers or national scholars.

£3 on account of free studentships to artisans submitting advanced works.  
£10 on account of expenses of annual report and examination.

13. Prizes are given to successful students, and the advanced studies of the schools of art are brought together in a national competition; when gold, silver, and bronze medals and other prizes are awarded. All payments are contingent on the employment of certificated teachers.

14. Elementary schools, night classes, and schools of art are aided to the extent of 75 per cent in the purchase of examples.

## NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.

15. Fourthly.—By the maintenance of the National Art Training School at South Kensington, in which highly qualified students from local schools of art are admitted and trained as masters for schools of art, or as designers, or art-workmen. Such students receive allowances for their support of from 15s. to 40s. weekly.

## ART MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

16. Fifthly.—Through the National Museum of Decorative Art and the National Art-Library, which are made as far as possible circulating collections for the benefit of local schools of art.

17. The detailed regulations for the administration of art-instruction are given in the *Art-Directory*.

## SECONDARY INSTRUCTION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

18. As respects Elementary Schools.—By the Minute of Feb. 20, 1867, additional grants are made by the Education Establishment at Whitehall, to elementary schools under inspection for instruction in subjects of secular instruction beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic. The regulations under which such grants are made are issued by the Education Establishment, Whitehall.

## SCIENCE CLASSES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

19. The managers of an elementary school under inspection can permit their premises to be used for science-teaching provided that there be no interference with the primary purpose of the elementary school or its three attendances. A science class may thus be formed in connection with and receiving payments from the Science and Art Department. But no payments are made to teachers on account of science-teaching in respect of any instruction in science that may be given during the three attendances of an elementary school receiving aid from the Educational Establishment, Whitehall.

20. In an elementary school not under the inspection of the Education Establishment, and therefore not receiving State aid to elementary instruction, science classes may be formed in connection with the Science and Art Department without any restriction as to the time or manner in which the instruction in science may be given.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

21. From this brief explanation it will be understood how the minute of Dec. 21 will affect existing institutions. This minute provides for two forms of scholarship in connection with elementary schools, whether receiving State aid as such or not. The first of these is the elementary schools' scholarship. Five pounds are granted to the managers of any elementary school for the support of a deserving pupil, if they undertake to support him for a year and subscribe £5 for that purpose. One such scholarship is allowed per one hundred students in the school. The selection of the student for the scholarship is to be by competition; the details of this, however, the managers of the school may arrange as they please, subject to the approval of the Science and Art Department. The payment of £5 by the Science and Art Department is made conditional on the student passing in a branch of science at the May examination.

## SCIENCE AND ART SCHOLARSHIPS.

22. The second, a more advanced scholarship, is "The Science and Art Scholarship," of which, again, there may be one per one hundred students. This is granted without any corresponding contribution on the part of the locality. The Science and Art Department makes a grant of £10 towards the maintenance for one year of the most deserving student or students in an elementary school who have taken a first grade in elementary geometry and freehand or model drawing,\* and passed in some branch of science, on condition that at the end of the year the student obtains at least a third class in the subject of science in which he originally passed or passes in some other subject. In both these cases the student must be from twelve to sixteen years of age.

## SCIENCE COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

23. Lastly, for advanced scientific instruction the minute offers local exhibitions to enable students to complete their education at some college or school where scientific instruction of an advanced character may be obtained. The Science and Art Department will make a grant of £25 per annum for one, two, or three years for this purpose when the locality raises a like sum by voluntary subscription; and if the student attend a State school—such as the Royal School of Mines in London, the Royal College of Chemistry in London, or the Royal College of Science in Ireland—the fees are remitted. It is a condition that the exhibition is awarded in competition, the branch or branches of science for which may be fixed by the locality, and that the student pursues his studies satisfactorily.

\* The examination in drawing can, where there is no art-certificated teacher, be held by the science class committee, to whom the necessary papers will be sent.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—It has been arranged, at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, among the leading members of the Opposition, that, in the event of Ministers declaring their desire to postpone dealing with the Irish Church question early in the reassembled Parliament, a meeting of the entire Liberal party shall be convened at Carlton House-terrace, and their support be asked to a resolution framed with a view to immediate disestablishment.



## LAW AND CRIME.

In these columns we usually avoid the record of atrocities. We have long held the opinion, not singular among journalists, that to detail acts of cruelty tends to provoke imitation. But when the punishment of brutality is justly severe, the narrative of the crime together with its penalty, may be exemplary. In all probability Mother Brownrigg was rather the representative of a culminating than of an exceptional crime, and the hanging of her was doubtless as deterrent as any hanging might be. The case of the Sloanes led to a legislative enactment for the protection of pauper children in domestic servitude. It has of late been far too much the custom among Judges to regard cases of offences against the person with leniency in comparison with those against property. We have now to report an act of stern justice, which, like the execution of Mother Brownrigg, may serve the true end of punishment—the protection of the innocent. A Mrs. Radcliffe, described as the wife of a respectable tradesman, was indicted for a series of brutal assaults upon a poor little servant girl. She had been in the constant habit of beating, kicking, and starving her. The poor child's body was so covered with bruises, the result of ill-treatment by her mistress, that, according to surgical evidence, a half-crown could scarcely have been placed on an uninjured portion. Boiling water had been thrown over her, her head was wounded by a blow from an iron bowl, and her limbs were so swollen that she appeared dropsical, and could scarcely move. The mistress, almost as a matter of course, produced witnesses to depose to her being a kind-hearted, good-tempered woman. People who ill-use their dependants are not usually accustomed to exercise brutality upon their equals in station or upon those capable of defending themselves. Bishops Gardiner and Bonner were, no doubt considered by some as very estimable persons, or they would never have been allowed to burn alive others who differed from them in opinion. So Mrs. Radcliffe had friends whom she had never thrashed, kicked, or scalded; but their evidence no more availed her than did that of the thief who, in opposition to witnesses of his commission of a robbery, offered as evidence numerous friends who had not seen him commit the crime charged. Mrs. Radcliffe was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. This may be very hard upon her; but let us hope that it will serve as a warning to wretches of her kind not to regard serving-wench as mere beasts of burden, to be ill-treated with as much impunity as domestic animals, and to be tortured to no greater risk than that of pecuniary or other slight penalty upon failure of the ordinary chances against conviction.

A surgeon named Shaw was indicted at the Hertford Assizes for misdemeanour in having undertaken the charge of a lunatic lady without the necessary medical orders and certificates. The defendant kept a lunatic asylum at Elstree, Herts. The unfortunate lady consigned to his charge was represented as educated and accomplished, but suffering from delusions. The defendant's mode of treating her mental malady was setting the patient to work as a menial servant, to clean boots, shoes, knives and forks, and thus save himself the cost of a domestic, while receiving £60 per annum for her "treatment." Shaw was found guilty on this charge, and was then tried upon a second. He had received into his den—originally at £60 per annum, afterwards at £120, on the plea of the necessity of unusual care and attendance—an imbecile elderly gentleman named Clode, formerly Mayor of Windsor. The unhappy patient was found lying neglected on a rotten mattress in a back kitchen, amid such surroundings as may easily be conceived; his principal attendant was an old woman who was paid sixpence a week to clean out his dung. A verdict of "Guilty" was returned against Shaw in this case also. In the course of the first trial it was shown how an anticipated visit under authority from the Lunacy Commissioners had been evaded by the removal of the patient. There appears to have been no excuse whatever for the cruel malpractices of the defendant, whose offences even his own counsel was unable to attempt to extenuate. Shaw was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of £100 upon the first charge, a further imprisonment of six months and a second fine of £100 for the second offence, and, in addition, imprisonment until payment of both fines. No doubt this was a just and severe sentence. But, surely, it would be better far than exercising the severity of the law to abolish the pretext for such offences as these. The existence of private lunatic asylums is a disgrace to our legislation. The means and checks by which their manifold abuses are attempted to be controlled are not only clumsy but generally futile. Why should the trade of a private madhouse-keeper be allowed to be carried on? Our public lunatic asylums—such as Hanwell, Bethlehem, and St. Luke's—are among the best-managed of our institutions. Surely a principle which is found to work so well might be extended in its application, and relieve us of a great national scandal. The unfortunate clergyman whose disappearance lately excited so much public interest is stated to have been placed in a private lunatic asylum on account of his entertaining a delusion as to his being disliked by his family. Surely this must be a strange cure for such a "delusion," especially when the natural instincts of the patient have directed him to the most rational mode of relief—namely, constant change of scene and company, active exercise, and perfect freedom from conventional and all other social restraint. Let us hope that this statement as to the private lunatic asylum is untrue.

## POLICE.

**A BRAVE POLICEMAN.**—On Tuesday morning three men, giving the names of Jos. Edington, Thomas Swan, and George Armitage, belonging to Newcastle, were arraigned before the magistrates of the South Shields Petty Sessions, charged with having burglariously entered the shop of Mr. Thomas Medd, pawnbroker, Jarrow. Between one and two o'clock on the morning of Feb. 21 a constable named Hodgson was on duty in Allison-street, Jarrow, and while passing at the back of Mr. Medd's shop, on placing his hand on the "sneek," to his surprise the door went open. Thinking all not right he blew his whistle, when presently he heard footsteps inside the shop and coming towards the door where he was standing. He at once drew his truncheon and turned the light of his lamp into the shop, when he was

suddenly confronted with Edington armed with a large iron bar. Edington immediately raised the iron bar to fell the officer, but fortunately he escaped the blow. He, however, was severely struck on the breast, and his watch in his waistcoat-pocket was smashed to pieces. With remarkable dexterity he dodged the ruffian and his formidable weapon, and managed to deal his antagonist a terrific blow on the head with his staff, which brought him to the ground. No sooner had Edington been felled than Swan came to his companion's rescue. His first act was to knock the policeman's lamp out, which he did with one of his feet, and all was in darkness. A fearful conflict ensued. Hodgson, who is a very strong and stalwart fellow, proved too much for his adversary, and on losing his lamp he immediately felled Swan by a blow on the head. While falling, he grasped Hodgson and threw him. Meanwhile the third burglar stepped over the two and escaped across the yard wall. Determined to secure, if possible, Edington and Swan, Hodgson held on to the latter, but still continuing to be as violent as ever, the officer was compelled to use his truncheon freely. Edington and Swan appeared in court with their heads covered with bandages. While on the ground, a publican named Calvert, who had heard the policeman's whistle, appeared on the scene, but not before Edington had so far recovered as to get on his legs again and run off. Swan, however, was secured by Hodgson and locked up. After having been placed in safe custody the shop was inspected, and a dark lantern, a number of skeleton keys, and a jemmy were found. Several bundles of clothes were also tied up ready for removing. Edington and Armitage were subsequently apprehended. Edington and Swan were both committed for trial. There was some doubt about the identity of Armitage, who was discharged.

## THE FENIANS.

**ANOTHER desperate attempt to murder policemen,** similar in some respects to that recently made on the lives of the constables Chown and Chamberlain, took place on Tuesday morning. At about a quarter past two o'clock an ex-policeman, named Hills, while on his way home through Finsbury-square into Chiswell-street, was rapidly passed by two men, who turned the corner of Whitecross-street. Hills watched, and was about to follow them into Whitecross-street, when a man standing at the corner fired a revolver almost point blank in his face. He repeated the shot twice, and then walked quietly away, holding the pistol behind him. By this time a policeman in uniform had come up and seized the assassin; and Hills, who had a little recovered from his fright, lent a hand. A desperate struggle then ensued, in the course of which the fellow discharged the two remaining chambers of his revolver; but he was finally overpowered. He is an Irish shoemaker named Thomas O'Hern, and he is supposed to have been engaged in the Fenian rising of last year. At his examination before Mr. Cooke, on Tuesday, he treated the charge very lightly, and tried to prove that it was a case of mistaken identity. He was committed for trial, but will be brought up for the completion of the depositions on Tuesday next. Fortunately, none of the shots took effect; but Hills, the man fired at, who is said to have been at one time engaged in watching Fenians, had a narrow escape of his life, as two pieces of percussion-cap entered his eye.

The trial of Colonel Nagle, at Sligo, has been somewhat embarrassing to the prosecution, the prisoner having, as a foreigner, demanded to be tried by a jury composed partly of aliens, and the panel of aliens who had been summoned not having furnished a sufficient number. They were chiefly Prussian seamen, who, it may be presumed, did not understand English; so that the length of the trial might have been doubled by the necessary business of interpretation. Under these circumstances, the trial has been postponed, and it will probably either be dropped or removed by *certiorari* to Dublin. The assizes have been brought to a premature conclusion by the illness of a jurymen. The Fenian Nugent was on his trial, which was consequently postponed until the next assizes. An outrage is reported from Limerick, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn some premises by means of Greek fire.

An attempt was made on Monday night to burn the warehouse of Messrs. Cannock, Tait, and Co., drapers, of Limerick, by means of a bottle of explosive liquid. The bottle was thrown into the premises at the rear. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Near Cork the house of a clergyman named Leslie has been attacked. A strong body of armed men demanded admission, and, on being refused, fired through the door. Mr. Leslie returned the fire, and on the ringing of an alarm-bell the fellows decamped.

## MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A HOUSEHOLD.

ONE of the most atrocious murders since that committed by Rush was perpetrated, on Monday night, at Todmorden, near Rochdale, by a weaver, named Miles Wetherall. For some time past Wetherall had been paying his addresses to a servant maid living at the parsonage (the Rev. Mr. Plow's), and, in consequence of his visits, the girl had been discharged, and went back to York, where her parents lived. On Saturday and Sunday he went to York on a visit to her. On returning yesterday Wetherall appeared to have resolved on taking fearful vengeance upon her late master and mistress, and upon the housemaid, who was supposed to have told of his visits to her fellow-servant. About half-past ten o'clock on Monday night Mr. Plow, who was preparing to retire to his bedroom, heard a noise at the back door. He went out by the hall door and proceeded to the back of the house, where he saw Wetherall with a hatchet in his hand, who immediately snapped a pistol at him, but it missed fire. Wetherall next attacked Mr. Plow with the hatchet; but Mr. Plow closing with him, they went backwards, struggling, into the lobby of the house, through the back door. The noise alarmed the servants; and the housemaid, cook, and nurse came to see what was the matter. Some of these seized Wetherall by the hair and clothes to hold him back. The result was that Mr. Plow escaped by the front hall door, but not until he had received two long scalp wounds at the back of the head and another at the top of the head, several vertical cuts on the forehead, one ear torn from top to bottom, and other wounds. The women

also got out of the murderer's way for the time, having locked the front and back doors. The housemaid had sought shelter in the dining-room, and for a time kept the murderer at bay by placing her back against the door. Wetherall, however, managed to get his right arm through the door, and discharged a pistol at her, shooting her dead. He next went into the kitchen, armed himself with a poker, and proceeded up stairs to a bedroom in which Mrs. Plow was lying, and where she had recently given birth to a child. The nurse told him he could not go there; but he told her not to mind, as he had finished those below, and forced his way past her. Stripping down the bedclothes, he fired at Mrs. Plow, but the ball did not take effect. He next attacked her savagely with the poker, inflicting some severe scalp wounds, breaking her nose, and otherwise injuring her. While in the act of striking another blow at her his arm was arrested by Mr. Stansfield, the church organist, who had seen Mr. Plow, and who was accompanied by two other men. By these men he was removed and given over to the police. It appears that he was armed with three pistols and a hatchet when he went to the house. He behaved with remarkable coolness in custody, remarking, "I have done it—I meant to do it, and am only sorry the pistol (that aimed at Mr. Plow) did not go off better." The lobby of the house was marked with blood like a slaughter-house. The housemaid was found dead behind the dining-room door. Mr. and Mrs. Plow are lying in a precarious state.

On Tuesday afternoon the prisoner was brought before Messrs. A. Ormerod, John Fielden, and Joshua Fielden. Mr. and Mrs. Plow were unable to attend, through the injuries and shock they had received. Two witnesses were examined, and, in the main, their evidence agrees with the above statement. Five charges were preferred against the prisoner—namely, with murdering Jane Smith; attempting to shoot the Rev. Anthony John Plow with intent to murder him; with feloniously wounding the Rev. A. J. Plow with a hatchet, with intent to murder him; with shooting at Harriet Louisa Plow with intent to murder her; with feloniously wounding her with a poker with intent to murder her. The prisoner had nothing to say, and the case was adjourned to Friday.

The inquest was held on Wednesday morning. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner, who made a confession, and said he committed the murder because Mr. Plow would not allow him the privilege of seeing his sweetheart.

**SIR W. P. WOOD.**—The appointment of Sir W. P. Wood to the office of Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery has been accompanied by a graceful act of courtesy on the part of his colleague, Sir C. J. Selwyn. The offer of the appointment to Sir W. P. Wood, which was made by Mr. Disraeli, was accompanied by a letter from Sir C. J. Selwyn, expressing his earnest desire that Sir W. P. Wood should assume the position of Senior Lord Justice. The Act constituting the Court of Appeal in Chancery provides for the precedence of Judges; but the arrangement suggested by Sir C. J. Selwyn will, we believe, be carried out by Lord Justice Wood taking his seat in the Privy Council as senior to his colleague.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

**BANKRUPTS.**—T. J. BETTY, Camberwell New-road, clerk.—E. MAYNARD, Kennington-lane, timber-dealer.—E. FELL, Kennington, hay and straw dealer.—A. SWONELL, Borough, hop merchant.—A. G. G. GOMEZ, Kennington.—W. CLOAKE, Chalk-farm-road, licensed victualler.—J. E. GOODWIN, Somers Town.—S. WARREN, Neuton, clerk in holy orders.—L. HALL, Blackfriars-road, general dealer.—H. LOUIS, St. George's-in-the-East, shipping agent.—H. GOLDING, Pall-mall, cheesemonger.—J. E. JONES, Upper Kennington-lane, manufacturer of fancy articles.—Red Lion-square, shaving-brush maker.—D. SHEATH, Berners-street, bootmaker.—T. DREWETT, Croynod, house agent.—T. S. ROBINSON, Bedford-square, clerk.—J. COOK, Old Kent-road, linen-draper.—J. G. MASON, Rotherhithe.—C. A. RALSTON, Landport, hotel-keeper.—E. S. MOORE, Deptford, builder.—W. H. JAMES, Warrington, cotton-spinner.—J. B. MILLER, T. WILLIAMS, King-street, licensed victualler.—W. H. HILL, Acton, milkman.—J. C. TODD, Bow, ship-chandler.—F. H. HALL, Hampstead-road, publican.—G. AYLING, Poplar, tanner.—E. PARKER, Charterhouse-square.—W. HALE, Ball's-pond-road, dealer.—T. LLOYD, Paddington, grocer.—J. STEDAY, Hackney-road.—T. A. BROWN, Old Kent-road.—G. THURSTON, Beckenham, outfitter.—J. A. TALEN, Limehouse, drug grinder.—J. WARD, Holt, miller.—G. BATESFORD, Caledonian-road, brush-maker.—J. W. LIDDELL, Bromley, carpenter.—T. GINGER, New Barchin, carpenter.—G. E. BAILEY, High Holborn, ironmonger.—E. GRANT, Croydon, stonemason.—J. T. AVERY, Stepney, clerk.—E. L. CROSS, Wapping, ship-chandler.—T. FORTUNE, Augusta-street, Regent's Park, timber merchant.—A. P. LEWIS, Strand, bill broker.—J. MANN, Victoria Park, biscuit-baker.—J. H. MANDEVILLE, Austinfriars, insurance agent.—C. SIDGRAVES, Wapping, ship-chandler.—J. L. LINTON, Luton, tobacconist.—T. FREDERICK, New North-road, dealer in mining shares.—W. WILKINSON, Notting-hill, teacher of music.—O. GRIFFITHS, St. John's-wood, draper's assistant.—J. CARYER, Harrow, stationer.—W. 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The Committee, before proceeding to lay out the walks, invite all parties who may be interested to visit the Burial-ground for the purpose of recognising and identifying the Graves, Tombs, and Vaults in which their relatives or friends may be interred.

Persons desiring to visit the ground will be permitted to do so, free of charge, upon application to the Keeper between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. o'clock.

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**FAMILY MOURNING,**  
 made up and trimmed in the most correct taste, may be ob-  
 tained at the most reasonable prices at

**PETER ROBINSON'S.**  
 Goods are sent free of charge, for selection, to all parts of  
 England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order,  
 or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to  
 all parts of the world.

The Court and General Mourning Warehouse,  
 356 to 362, Regent-street, London.  
 The largest and most economical Mourning Warehouse in Europe.  
 PETER ROBINSON'S.

As a Guarantee for Wear the Maker's Name is woven in the  
 Fabric.

**SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,**  
 by Tappissier, Bonnet, and other celebrated Makers.  
 PETER ROBINSON would invite the special attention of  
 purchasers to the superior make and qualities of his  
 BLACK SILKS,  
 and the very reasonable prices at which they are sold. He now  
 supplies good useful Black Silks from 4s. to 70s. the Full Dress,  
 and superior and most enduring qualities from 14 to 10s.  
 Patterns free.—Address Peter Robinson, 356, Regent-street.

**NEW BLACK SILKS.—Gros de Londres.**  
 This make of Black Silk we warrant to wear.  
 Prices commence at 3s. 11d. to 8s. 11d. per yard.  
 Patterns free.  
 JOHN HARVEY and SON, 69, Ludgate-hill.

**COLOURED JAPANESE SILKS.**  
 Plain, Striped, Broché.  
 12 yards, £1 13s. 6d.  
 Patterns free.  
 JOHN HARVEY and SON, 69, Ludgate-hill.

**CHEAP FANCY DRESSES, Linseys, and**  
 General Drapery. We are now Selling some extraordinary  
 Lots, the entire Stocks of Three Drapers, bought by Public Tender  
 at an enormous reduction in price, as previously advertised.  
 Several Thousand Yards LINSEYS and other Fancy Dresses,  
 from 3s. 9d. the Dress of 13 yards. Useful plain Mohairs, 6s. 9d. to  
 10s. 9d. the Dress of 13 yards.  
 HOUSEHOLD LINSEYS, Sheetings, Longcloths, Quilts, Counter-  
 panes, and plain Drapery, we can offer at half the price they were  
 in November last.  
 HENRY GLAYE,  
 534 to 537, New Oxford-street.

**CHEAP BLACK and COLOURED SILKS,**  
 Silk Velvets, Terris, Velveteens, &c.; some of the cheapest  
 Black Glacé and Gros Grains we ever had to offer.  
 All Remnants and Odd Lots, of which there is a large accumula-  
 tion from the above stocks, will be cleared out at nominal prices.  
 We continue, as usual, to send Patterns of any of our Stock and  
 Lists of Underclothing post-free.  
 HENRY GLAYE,  
 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

**STOCK-TAKING, 1868.—Z. SIMPSON and**  
 CO., having completed their Annual Stock-taking, have, in  
 various departments, REDUCED the PRICE of several parcels of  
 Goods, especially "those of the passing season," and will OFFER  
 the same this day and during the Week. And also, having lately  
 made unusually favourable purchases of Spring Goods, which will  
 now be delivered and ready for Sale with the above.  
 Z. Simpson and Company,  
 66 (late 48, 49, 50, and 53), Farringdon-street, City.

**SILKS.—Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY**  
 have just Purchased a STOCK of SILKS, retained from the  
 Cape, and OFFER the same at half price this day and  
 during the Week.  
 N.B. A Lot of 21-in. Striped Silks, at 1s. 4 1/2d. per yard.  
 Z. Simpson and Company,  
 66 (late 48, 49, 50, and 53), Farringdon-street, City.

**WEST CENTRAL**  
**MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**  
 for  
 FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING  
 of every description,  
 at the most reasonable prices.  
 HOWITT and COMPANY,  
 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, High Holborn.

**MRS. C. COLLEY solicits Ladies'**  
 attention to her large assortment of Chignons, French  
 Curis, Coiffures, Flaits, Wigs, Fronts, and every description of  
 Ornamental Hair, all of the newest style and first quality.  
 C. Colley, Perfumer, Hairdresser, &c., 24, Bishopsgate-street  
 Within, E.C.—N.B. Orders by post promptly attended to.

**LADIES.—The most Elegant Styles and**  
 Durable Fabrics in BOYS' ATTIRE, at a saving of 25 per cent.  
 at N.W. LONDON CLOTHING COMPANY'S WARE-ROOMS,  
 45 and 65, Shoreditch.

**LADIES' VELVETEEN SUITS.**  
 Velvet Short Costume, with petticoats complete, 2s.  
 Atlantic Serge Suits, 14 guineas. Patterns free.  
 HORSLEY and CO., 71, Oxford-street.

**FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best**  
 Articles at DEANE'S IRONMONGERY and FURNISHING  
 WAREHOUSE, Established A.D. 1700. New Illustrated Catalogues  
 of Cutlery, Electro-plate, Lamps, Bedsteads, Ranges, Fenders,  
 Firebricks, Iron Bedsteads, Copper and Tin Goods, &c., gratis and  
 post-free.  
 Deane and Co., 45, King William-street, London Bridge.

**LADIES and the PUBLIC**  
 are invited to inspect  
 SPENCE'S New, Useful and Cheap

Striped Silks, from £1 15s. 6d.  
 the Dress.  
 Plain Glacé, in the New  
 Colours, from 12s. the Dress.  
 Black Figured ditto, from  
 £1 15s. 6d. the Dress.  
 Black Satins, from £2 2s. the  
 Dress.  
 Patterns post-free.

The "New Costumes," in Vel-  
 veteen, Blue Serges, Water-  
 proof Tweeds, and Black Silk.  
 New Styles in Velveteen  
 Jackets, from 12s. 9d.  
 Specialties in Waterproofs,  
 14s. 9d., 16s. 9d., 18s. 9d., and  
 21s.  
 Velvet Jackets, from 42s.,  
 beautifully trimmed.

Luxemburg Cord, New Spring  
 Colours, 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d.,  
 14s. 9d., Full Dress  
 French Popline (all wool),  
 12s. 9d., Full Dress, all Colours.  
 Coloured Cloth, Striped and  
 Cheviot, 12 yds., 8s. 9d., 10s. 9d.,  
 12s. 9d., and 14s. 9d.

SPENCE'S New, Useful, and Cheap  
 DRAPERY, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACE, TRIM-  
 MINGS, FANCY, &c.  
 Family and Complimentary Mourning.

JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard,  
 Illuminated Catalogue, with Sketch of St. Paul's and its Church-  
 yard by George Augustus Sala, post-free on application.

**VELVETEEN for DRESSES, MANTLES,**  
 and JACKETS, beautifully soft and silky, at 2s. 6d. the  
 yard; usually sold at 4s. 6d.  
 HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

**UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY!**  
 EXTRAORDINARY SALE of SILKS. Underclothing,  
 Longcloths, Sheetings, Linons, Piece Goods, Cambric Hand-  
 kerchiefs, Drapery, Silks, Shawls, Jackets, Mantles, Ribbons,  
 Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, and Foreign Fancy Goods.—CHAS.  
 AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 62, St. Paul's, have purchased  
 a Bankrupt's Stock of the above, at an amazing reduction  
 in price, which they will sell without reserve, with £16,000  
 worth of Silks, Fancy Dresses, rich Cloaks, Shawls, and other  
 manufactured goods, purchased in the depressed markets of  
 Norwich, Manchester, Glasgow, Macclesfield, Coventry, Lyons,  
 Roubaix, and St. Etienne, at less than half the original cost of  
 production. Sale commences this day, without reserve.

**SILK CATALOGUE.**  
 Twenty-five pieces of rich Black Gros de Suez, worth 43, will be  
 sold at £1 15s. 6d. 800 yards of genuine silk, in Black Point de Soie,  
 usually sold at the West-End for 34s. 6d., will be cleared out at  
 £2 10s. 6d. 190 dresses of rich Black Moire Antiques, all silk, brilliantly  
 watered, soft and durable, will be sold at £3 the Full Dress, worth  
 64s. 6d. A large lot of Black Glacé Silk, rich, wide, bright, and durable,  
 will be sold at 1 guinea the Full Dress. 30 pieces of superior Black  
 Glacé Silks, stout quality, worth 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d., will be sold at  
 2s. 11d. and 3s. 9d. per yard. Rich, wide Black Gros Grain Silks, origina-  
 lity £2 are all marked £1 3s. 9d. At 14 guineas we are selling Gros  
 Grain Silks, very wide, and in first-class qualities, usually charged  
 £2 10s. 1500 brilliant real Japanese Silks will be cleared out at  
 13s. 9d., originally 30s. A quantity of magnificent Japanese  
 Silks, in pink, rich blue, silver grey, and other beautiful colours,  
 worth 50s., are marked £1 3s. 9d. 48 pieces of French fancy  
 striped Silks, worth 35s., are now selling for £1 5s. 6d.  
 Rich styles in French Silks, with brilliant satin stripes, in  
 seven colourings, also in black ground, worth 35s., may  
 be had for £1 15s. 6d. A large parcel of Coloured Moire  
 Antiques, all silk, in every shade, worth £5, for  
 £2 10s. 6d. A large lot of rich Wedding and Dinner Silks will be  
 sold at 14s. 2s. and 3s.; worth from 3s. to 5s. These goods are  
 all new in style and in spotless freshness. Several thousand yards  
 of rich Plain Glacé Silks, in every shade of Colour, will be sold for  
 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 11d.; 3s. 6d., worth 4s. 11d.; 4s. 11d., worth 5s. 6d.  
 Lists, Price Lists of all departments, with full details of the  
 immense stock, post-free.—CHAS. AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and  
 62, St. Paul's.

**WHITE GRENADINE ROBES.**  
 SEWELL and CO.  
 are offering 500 Choice MUSLIN and GRENADINE ROBES,  
 from 12s. 9d. to 21s.  
 Half the manufacturer's cost price.  
 Compton House, Firth-street, Soho-square, W.

**SEWELL and CO. will offer This Day,**  
 and During the Week, a Stock of PLAIN and FANCY  
 SILKS, from 3 to 44s.; Black Gros Grain Silks, extra qualities,  
 34 to 44s. the Full Dress. Guaranteed to wear.  
 Compton House, Firth-street and Old Compton-street,  
 Soho-square, W.

**SLACKS' SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE**  
 is as good for wear as real silver.  
 Table Forks (Fiddle Pattern)—Per doz. 10 0 and 1 18 0  
 Dessert ditto .. .. . 1 0 0 .. 1 10 0  
 Table Spoons .. .. . 1 0 0 .. 1 18 0  
 Dessert ditto .. .. . 1 0 0 .. 1 10 0  
 Tea Spoons .. .. . 1 0 0 .. 1 18 0  
 Richard and John Black, 336, Strand, London.

**HORNIMAN'S TEA IS EIGHTEEN**  
 CHEAPER. Agents—Confectioners in London; Chemists,  
 &c., in every town. As protection against imitations, genuine  
 packets are signed,  
 Horniman & Co.

**BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.**  
**EPPS'S COCOA.**—The very agreeable  
 character of this preparation has rendered it a general  
 favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and gra-  
 tifying flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied,  
 this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by  
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 ing boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold in 1-lb. and  
 1-lb. packets. This cocoa was originally introduced by James  
 Epps and Co., the homoeopathic chemists first established in this  
 country, with the view of providing for those under treatment an  
 attractive and perfectly reliable preparation. The increased con-  
 sumption, consequent on its adoption by the general public, has in  
 no degree been allowed to interfere with that elaborateness to  
 which it may be said to have owed its first success.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.**—Sole Proprietors,  
 TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.  
 The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of  
 Linnaeus. The Maravilla estate is the most favoured portion of  
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Taylor Brothers, having secured the exclusive supply of its un-  
 rivalled produce, have, by the skilful application of their soluble  
 principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably  
 the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the  
 preference of Homoeopaths and Cocoa-drinkers generally, but many  
 who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them have,  
 after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant be-  
 verage for breakfast, luncheon, &c. This Cocoa, whilst possessing  
 all the essential properties, far surpasses all other Homoeopathic  
 Cocoa in fine grateful aroma, exquisitely delicious flavour,  
 smoothness upon the palate, and perfect solubility. It is easily  
 served up for table, for which see directions on each 1-lb. and 1-lb.  
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**CAUTION.**—See that each packet is labelled "Taylor Brothers'"  
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**PARIS EXHIBITION.—THE ONLY MEDAL**  
 awarded to any English manufacturer of CHOCOLATE and  
 COCOA has been obtained by J. S. FRY and SONS.  
 Fry's celebrated Homoeopathic Cocoa.

**FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.—SIX**  
 PRIZE MEDALS.—London, 1851 and 1862; New York, 1853;  
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 Fry's Chocolate, for the table and for eating, in great variety.  
 MAKERS TO THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

**D. DE JONGH'S**  
 (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)  
**LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,**  
 invariably pure, palatable, and easily taken.  
 Prescribed as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for  
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 DEBILITY OF ADULTS and CHILDREN.  
 Universally recognised by the highest Medical Authorities to be  
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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only  
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 CORN FLOUR,  
 for Children's Diet.

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 CORN FLOUR,  
 for all the uses  
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 CORN FLOUR,  
 boiled with Milk,  
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 CORN FLOUR,  
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